

A
TRUE DISCOVRSE
HISTORICALL, OF THE
SVCCEEDING GOVERNOVS IN
THE NETHERLANDS, AND THE
Ciuill warres there begun in the yeere 1565. with the
memorable seruices of our Honourable English Generals,
Captaines and Souldiers, especially vnder Sir IOHN
NORICE Knight, there performed from the yeere
1577. vntill the yeere 1589. and afterwards in
Portugale, France, Britaine and Ire-
land, vntill the yeere
1598.

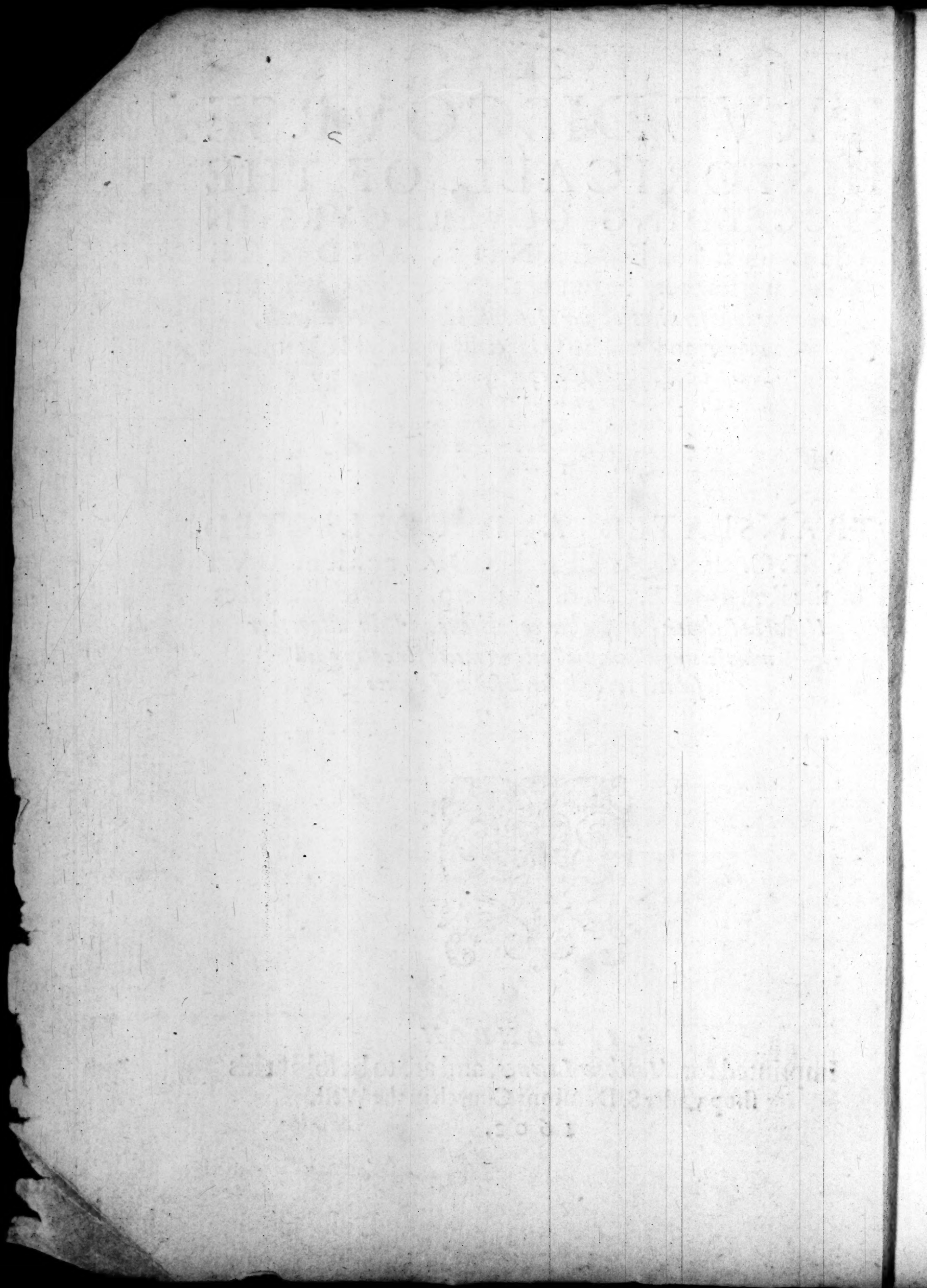
TRANSLATED AND COLLECTED
BY T.C. ESQUIRE, AND RIC. RO. OVT
of the Reuerend E. M. of Antwerp. his fifteene bookes
*Historia Belgica; and other collections added: altogether
manifesting all martiall actions meete for euery good
subiect to reade, for defence of Prince
and Countrey.*



AT LONDON

Imprinted for Matthew Lownes, and are to be sold at his
shop vnder S. Dunstons Church in the West.

1602.



TO THE RIGHT NOBLE AND RIGHT

HONORABLE, SIR EDVARD
SEYMOUR, KNIGHT, BARON
Beauchamp, Erle of Hartford, and Lord Lieute-
nant generall for the Queenes most excellent Maiestie

in the Counties of Somerset and Wiltshire: Thomas

Churchyard Esquire, wisheth long life, happie

health, with increase of Honour temporall,

and the fruition of heavenly bea-

titude in Christ Iesus

eternall.



NCALLING TO
minde (Right Honou-
rable) the manifold fa-
uours of your most no-
ble father, shewed me in
the raigne of the rare

Imp of grace King *Edward* the sixt, and
weighing I serued vnder him, at the battel
of *Muscleborough*, your father then Lord
Lieutenant Generall of the English Ar-
mie: I found my selfe for sundrie causes
much bound to all his most noble house
and familie. And so a long season wat-
ching opportunitie to doe some accepta-
ble seruice to his noble children, I could
not happen on any matter (touching my
pen) worthie acceptation. Then reading

1547.
1. Edw. 6.



THE EPISTLE

of a booke in Latine, written by a graue
writer, called *Emanuel Meteranus*: who
wrote fifteene bookes *de Historia Belgica*.
I found so great profunditie in the man
and matter, chieflie because hee exactlie
(without adulation) wrote of martiall af-
fares, and exployts done by mightie Go-
uernours and valiant souldiers: that not
onlie attained honour in the field (some of
them honourable borne) but also wanne
euerlasting fame by their prowesse and
seruice. A while considering the conse-
quence and worth thereof, I thought God
would be offended, my countrie dishono-
red, and worthie men should be in time to
come forgotten and discouraged: where-
on I took in hand to reuiue dead men and
their actions (for fames sake which all
men shoote at) that time past and time
present should be so remembred, as time
to come, and all ages should admire on,
and meruaile at the most manlie enterpri-
ses (make Sir *Frauncis Vere* and the true
Captaines of *Ostend* an example) that cou-
ragious souldiers dare aduenture, take in
hand, and accomplish. I being pricked on
with

DEDICATORIE.

with their incredible valour, diuine vertue of mind, & manly resolution (considering mine own professiō long that way) I took it as an iniurie done to all Souldiers: if I a poore plaine writer should not as much honor them with my pen, as they haue honored God & Prince with their sword: So in my great age I clapped on a youthfull corage (imagining I saw all the worthines of men) and stoutly stept into the translation of *Meteranus* workes of *Historia Belgica*: but often falling sick, and like to passe from world, I called vnto me one *Richard Robinson* (a man more debased by many then he merits of any, so good parts are there in the man) one whom I might command and keepe a long while for this purpose, and who tooke great paines (I being sicke) in the translation, and in writing the other Collections of this booke: but my studie, knowledge, experience, and eye witnes for all or most actions in this book, perfected euerie point and peece of matter pertaining to the truth of al here in this volume printed: my selfe beholding herein a world for a great personage to

THE EPISTLE. &c.

patronage, bethought me of your honorable Lordship. So aduisedly & somewhat fearefully to presume, I haue humbly presented my paines to the wel liking of your honor: accepting my good wil & boldnes as far as my honest regard leads me. I protest neither matter of State, nor vaine inuentions drew my muse to this hard attēpt and presumption: but the loue and laudation of Lordlie minded souldiers, loyall subiects, vnconquered courages, and aspiring mindes, that dare fight with fortune, flie in the face of all forraine enimies, and daunt the pride of all false harted people of the whole world whatsoeuer. So for the commendation of an infinite number of Lyonlike champions, this work was compiled, printed, & presented: hoping it shal purchase fauour of your Lordship, and of all noble minded personages, that prefer euerie excellent exercise aboue al slouthfull dronish idlenes.

Your good Lordships in all
at commandment,

THOMAS CHURCHYARD.



STRENVO, FORTI,
SPLENDIDO, GENEROSO,
atque Illustri D. D. IOHANNI NORICEO,
Equiti Aurato, & Anglorum Militum in Inferiori Ger-
mania Colonello Generali, & in absentia Illustris. Co-
mitis Leycestriae Supremi Gubernatoris ibidem Prae-
feto fidelissimo, & Vigilantissimo, Viro ex veteri Prosapia
oriundo, & summa quadam Integritate, Iustitia, Pru-
dentia, Temperantia, & rei bellicae gloria, in eaque (quod
minimè in multis reperiri est) felici ac fortunato, admo-
dum Insigni atque conspicuo: In quo sunt omnes Impe-
ratoriae Virtutes, nempe, labor in negotijs, fortitudo in
Periculis, Industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo, &
Consilium in providendo. PETRVS BIZARVS, cum
nihil aliud in praesentiarum habeat, in quo suam (erga
Ipsius Illustrem Dominationem) obseruantiam
& summissi animi promptitudinem teste-
tur, hoc breue Carmen dedicauit.

VT primum Genitrix hanc te produxit in aurā,
Lactauit tenero casta Minerva sinu;
Mox solido victu pavit, mensaq; Deorum.
Atque instillauit iussa Verenda Iouis.
Addidit & pectus sapiens plenumq; decoro,
Facundum eloquium, Consiliumq; graue:
Mars verò ut vidit, quanta sapientia & arte
Formasset Pallas, qui sibi Alumnus erat,
In Natum accepit, Diua rogitata, & amorem
Indidit armorum, ac bella subire dedit.

PET. BIZARI CARMINA.

Et simul ostendit, quo pacto Castra locanda,
 Quidq; etiam prosit, Vcl nocuisse queat.
 Bellica quid ratio, seu disciplina requirat,
 Sedulus vt perstet Miles in officio.
 Quinam acies media & Cornu dextrum atque sinistrum
 Instrui & aptari, legitimè deceat:
 Vtque acie instructa procedere longius ausit,
 Incensiq; animis totus in Arma ruat;
 Quo tormenta loco disponi & quid faciendum,
 Vt Polyorces quis queat esse breui.
 Quando itidem Fabij exemplo cunctandum & inani
 Spe pugna facta, continuisse iuvat.
 Infectis donec rebus in Peste prematur.
 Vel Fame dissoluit Castra domumq; redit.
 Num dolus an metus potior sit, quidue petiri
 Successu efficiat, commodiori Via.
 Quando Equite aut Peditum est vtendum, quidue moretur,
 Euentum; Inducia an Pax sit habenda magis,
 Num pugnare die, Nocturnoue tempore, quidq;
 Multos an paucos praestat habere bonos.
 Quidue agat interea Miles dum cessat ab Hoste
 Ne se desidia dedat, Inersq; siet,
 Denique felici postquam fera praelia dextra
 Egeris, & volitas clara per ora virum:
 Parcere num victis deceat, vel perdere prorsus:
 Quidq; horum illustret, nobilitetq; prius.
 Hec tibi MARS plene ostendit, docuitq; vt Alumnus,
 PALLADIS vt fueras ante in amore pari.
 Et quoniam in bello multum sibi vendicat Ipsa,
 FORTUNA hanc flexit, quo tibi adesse velit;
 Annuit, hac siquidem fausto tibi Numine & olim,
 Praesenti ac prompta se fore dixit ope.
 Ergo vt capisti pergas DVX Inclute bellum,

Quod

PET. BIZARI CARMINA.

*Quod nunc pra manibus prouehere atque sequi,
Donec ad optatum finem perduxeris: aqua
Cum sit causa D E O grata & amica bonis.*

Idem. Ad Eundem.

Fortuna donum est, generis quod Clara propago
Te Illustrem efficiat, nobilitetq; Domum,
Quod verò proprijs meritis virtuteq; adeptus,
Longe praecellit, splendidiusq; nitet:
Namq; tua in bello Generosa & fortia facta,
Fermè Orbis totus nouit, ad Astra vehens.
Hac te perpetua decorabit gloria, laude,
Et tibi post obitum Vita perennis erit:
Tu, interea P Y L I I transcendas Nestoris Annos
Et placidos habeas ac sine nube dies;
Vt Patria, atque Orbi prae sis victricibus armis
Et cum Pax fuerit, Consilio atque fide.

In illustrissimi eiusdem D. Effi-
giem depictam.

Magnanimi effictam quicumque conspicias arte
N O R I C E I, effigiem, nobile cernis opus:
Sed si animum videas, quem picta ostendit Imago,
Dices nil toto magis in Orbe micat.
Omne Insigne huic uni fata simul dedere,
D I I superi, unde hominum constat tutela,
Hunc tegite & vestris accumulate bonis:
Vt Victor referat multos ex Hoste triumphos,
Semperq; aeterna gloria Illustris viuat.

Petrus Bizarius Belga.



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[illegible]

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THE TRANSLATORS
COLLECTION OF THE
succeeding Gouvernours in the Ne-
therlands, and originall causes
of the warres there.



Before I come to the Consequent,
I must begin with the Antece-
dent; before I frame the upper
building, I must first lay a founda-
tion: so before I come to the cau-
ses of the Civill warres in the
Netherlands, I must by due
course of the Dutch and Latin
Histories (which I follow) set

*Exordium de
quatuor cir-
cumstantiis.*

downe the succeeding Gouvernours in those Countries,
by foure circumstances, briefly gathered out of my Au-
thors first booke Histor. Belgic. as he largely by substance
deliuereth for former causes of later consequents.

The first circumstance is this: The derivation of the
gouernment of those Countries, by processe of time for
many yeeres vnder foure Dukes of Burgundy, and as
many Archdukes of Austrich: of which, that Philip was
the later Archduke, who (being sonne of Maximilian, be-
fore Archduke of Austrich, and Emperour of Germany,
and sonne in law to Ferdinando King of Spaine, leaving
behind him his two sonnes, Charles the elder, and Ferdi-
nando the younger, with foure daughters surviving)
deceased out of this mortall life in the yeere of our
Lord, 1505.

*The first cir-
cumstance.*

*Historia Belgi-
ca lib. 1.*

C

The

The second
circumstance.

*Historia Belgi-
ca lib. 1.*

The second circumstance is this : That the said Charles (as elder brother Archduke of Austrich and King of Spaine) sailing by sea thence into the Netherlands Anno 1517. taking possession of those Countries for his owne behoofe, within two yeeres after (that is to say Anno 1519. on the 28. of July) was elected at Frankford in Germanie, both King of Romanes and Emperour of Germanie, by the name of Charles the 5. Emperour: and so continuing in magnificent and memorabile honour and renowne many yeeres governed those Countries: yet, not without some severitie, as it is said: Much like the Eagle, which (seeming naturally to affect her young ones) will yet nourish them with great austeritie. Although even in his time (for the Religion of the Gospell) the civill broyles beginning in Germanie, he sought by his great wisdom and grauntie to appease the same: yet happily lived he after this in great honour and felicitie: for he lived and saw his foresaid younger brother Ferdinando chosen Caesar at Colen Anno 1530. and on the first of January 1531. crowned King of the Romanes, who became an earnest fauourer and furtherer of the Gospell. He lived also and saw the felicitie of his lawfull begotten sonne Philip, both Duke of Burgundy, Archduke of Austrich and King of Spaine Anno 1542. but he lived not to see the life and death of his base begotten sonne Don Iohn de Austria, who died (as afterwards shall appeare in this historie) Anno 1578. To be short, he lived yet to see his said sonne Philip married with Mary Quene of England on the 19. of July 1554. and in the next yeere following 1555. he gaue this his said sonne Philip full possession and principalltie ouer the said Countries of the Netherlands, which hee had himselfe so governed (not without some severitie) 38. yeeres. Finally, omitting larger discourses of this Charles the 5. Emperour, (of his so many notable and memorabile expeditions in his life time perfozmed) let these few words suffice; that he made nine into Germanie, seven into Spaine, seven

uen into Italy, tenne into the Netherlands, foure into France, and two into England, which in all were nine and thirtie. After all this (to make an end of his memorials) he resigning by the Empire and iurisdiction thereof unto the Princes Electors of the same, in the yeere of our Lord 1557. and so leauing Germanie departed into Spaine, where he finished the race of his mortall life on the 20. day of September in the yeere of our Lord 1558. hauing been Emperour for the full space of nine and thirtie yeeres.

The third circumstance is this: That his aforesaid younger brother Ferdinando, succeeding him in the Empire, on the 18. day of March 1558. did so godly, and so religiously gouerne the same, from his first inauguration thereunto, that he had much adoe to be confirmed in this Imperiall dignitie, by Pope Paul the 4. of that name Bishop of Rome; because he this good Emperour granting peace unto the Churches of Germanie, & preferring the Gospell, the same Pope Paul withstood him in Italy, and thwarted him with warlike forces out of France, to come of purpose to Rome, there to disgrace and disanull his gouernment euen in that same very yeere 1558. aforesaid. This good Emperour notwithstanding persevering an Imperiall sincere Patrone of the sacred religion (to his great comfort) saw his sonne Maximilian also chosen and crowned King of Romanes, in the moneth of November 1564. And so he himselfe hauing been Emperour sixe yeeres and vpiwards, was by the God of peace called out of this troublesome world on the 25. of July Anno 1565.

The third circumstance.

Historia Belgica lib. 1.

The fourth and last circumstance, yet not the least which I gather out of my Authoers first booke is this: That as the said King Philip of Spaine had been from the yeere of our Lord 1555. aforesaid, possessed in his soueraintie ouer the Netherlands, untill this yeere 1565. aforesaid; so his father Charles the 5. Emperour in his time was not so seuerer an Eagle, but this his sonne now

The fourth circumstance.

Historia Belgica lib. 1.

4 The ciuill Warres in the Netherlands
becomes as soze a Lion, ioyning hands as it were with
the Pope of Rome : And whereas they two made other
Christian Princes belæue they became right restorers
of Christian policie ; in procelle of time they proued
themselves to be destroyers of the peace and weale pub-
like of a good gouernment, in sending forth the Spanish
Inquisition, as the ground of al the grieffe in the Nether-
lands, and the originall cause of the ciuill warres there,
now following.



*The originall ciuill Warres in the
Netherlands vnder the Du-
chesse of Parma.*

*Historia Belgi-
ca lib. 2.*

Anno 1566.



The States fin-
ding theselues
greatly iniu-
ried and grie-
ned by y^e Spa-
nish Inquisitiō,
do exhibit vn-
to the Regent
a iust protesta-
tion of their
cause.

Or first by the said Inquisition
sent from the Pope and the Spa-
nish King into the Netherlands,
against the professors of the
Gospell, or of the reformed re-
ligion, thus it fell out : That
the King having chosen new Bi-
shops for the purpose, sent them
thither to execute the said In-
quisition amongst them. They of the reformed religion
hereupon exhibit to the Lady Margaret Duchesse of Par-
ma and Placencia (sent by the King thither for their Re-
gent and Gouvernesse vnder him) a little printed booke :
wherein they craue mitigation of the Kings Decree, ho-
ping (as they alleaged) that he would not infringe and
frustrate their ancient priuiledges and franchises in those
points, and for that cause they were reputed and called
Geusij, viz. poore men. Which thing being interpreted to
the

the worst in Spaine, and soze stomacked by the King, they of the reformed religion perceiuing the same fire euery day more and more to burst forth (to quench, or at least as it were to auoide the same) by publike assemblies at Sermons, and conuenient places, doe prouide for their profession and for protection of their particular estates. Hereupon on the other side began Idolatrie to outface and disanull their doings by the Papists: yet for all this the said Ladie Margaret Duchesse of Parma, then Regent, was commaunded by the King, to graunt securitie vnto the Nobilitie of the professors (who had been before suiters vnto her for the same) that they might freely haue their assemblies and Sermons, till further order were taken therein. Then they of the reformed religion laid away their weapons, and some Idolatrous personages were put to death. Meane while the Regent hauing gathered vnder her some forces, began to sow discorde and debate amongst the reformed Nobilitie: whereof the lesser part being stirred bp, or rather enforced by her menacings and threatnings, doe againe take them to their weapons: whereupon at Antwerpe did sedition and tumult arise. To auoide future daunger, William Prince of Orange and Counte Nassaw hereupon departeth out of the Netherlands in happie time. Again at Antwerpe was commandement giuen in certaine places that Sermons should be prohibited; and so all things seeme to stand in vncertaintie, though some hoped that the Kings displeasure would be pacified. To conclude, yet so many as were suspected of the reformed religion were taken and violently put to death: many others taken endured long imprisonment: many others fearing worse to come, fled these Low Countries, dispersing themselues into diuers parts of Europe. And all this continued vnder the said Duchesse of Parma, Regent for the space of twentie moneths.

The keyes and custodie of Antwerpe in Churchyards hands at this vpror, witnes Master Ioseph and his brother Master Richard Candelers.

Churchyard Captaine of 30. thousand in this time at Antwerpe.

The Prince of Orange and Counte Nassaw departeth out of the troubled Low Countries in happie time.

Churchyard then fled to England in a Priests apparell, and came to y^e Queene.

In the time of these troubles and graunt of an Interim (to haue free libertie in preaching the Gospell) there

fell out a bloodie conflict neere Antwerpe, at a place called Austeruile: for one Monsieur de Toloze a Protestant (suspecting bad practises of the Regent) gathered and assembled two thousand souldiers in a fortification, not fullie accomplished at the said Austeruile, meaning with that force to aide them of Antwerpe, if ill measure were offered them; which the Regent went cunningly about: for she (in all secret manner) raised a thousand horse and foure thousand footemen, and gaue the charge of them to a gallant Captaine called Monsieur Beauvois (albeit a cruell man) who immediatly marched priuily towards this new fortification, and before Monsieur Toloze could make himselfe strong to withstand his enemies, the Regents power in the breake of day set vpon the vnreadie and feeble force of Toloze, and charged them so furiously and hotly, that they entred the weake fortifications, & ouerthrew the whole companie of Toloze, sauing a few that escaped dangerously into Antwerpe; among which souldiers Captaine Churchyard saued himselfe and entred Antwerpe. Notwithstanding Toloze being slaine; and almost all his men, the enemye (after the victorie gotten) marched with all possible speede towards Antwerpe, where fortie Ensignes of the Regents power were in battell on the Market place readie to receiue them, and kept the Towne gates as open as they could for that purpose: but the Protestants fearing mischiefe and miserie, ran to the gates in all haste and shut them fast, carrying away the keyes into the hart of the towne. The Prince of Orange, the Counte de Horne, and Counte Hostraet, with Monsieur Decardes, and many more Seigneurs and Noblemen beholding the daunger they were in, knew not what to doe, nor durst make any resistance, for offending the Regent, and losse of liues, goods and lands: and so refusing all charge against the Regent, they left the common people in a great vproze and hazard: to auoide which extremitie, the Commoners began to clap on armour, and made a most resolute mutinie,

nie, cryſug Viue les gueulx, that is to ſay, liue poore men:
 and beholding ouer the walles Monsieur Beauvois and
 his people proudly marching (after ſo much bloodſhed)
 within a mile of Antwerpe, the Proteſtants reſolutely
 determined to encounter Beauvois in the fields: but wan-
 ting a generall Captaine, and horſemen to match againſt
 horſemen, they fell in a great murmuring, and knew not
 what was beſt to take in hand: yet ſeeing all their go-
 uernours reſuſe them, called courage to themſelues, and
 ſo reſolved to make a ſtranger their Captaine, they be-
 ing enterlarded with many valiant ſouldiers (that came
 from the ſiege of Valenciana) came ſuddenly to Cap-
 taine Churchyards lodging and burſt open his dore,
 commaunding him in all haſte to come out, and take
 the charge of thoſe that would fight for the Goſpell,
 which attended his coming well armed in the ſtreets:
 Churchyard told them he would ſerue among them, but
 was vnable to gouerne a multitude. The Prote-
ſtants chuſe
Churchyard
their Captaine. Whereon they bent
 their pikes on him, and threathned to kill him if he did
 reſuſe their louing offer. He thereupon gaue his promiſe
 to obey, and ſo without any armour came into the ſtreet,
 where was raiſed ſuch a ſhout and noiſe of people (and ſo
 many caps flung vp) that it was a wonder to heare and
 ſee it: he preſently geſſed their number was great and
 their quarrell good, ſo in a few words he deſired that ſuch
 as would not fight, to depart to their wiues and children:
 whereat all the people ſhouted and cried, Goe for ward
 and we will follow. Then vnto the gates goes the aſ-
 ſembly of 25. thouſand, ſauing the ſouldiers were left by
 direction to make head and beard the ſortie Enſignes
 in the Market place: ſo the Proteſtants breaking with
 barres of yron a poſterne gate (becauſe the keyes were
 hidden) their Leader ſtill aduancing his Enſigne full in
 the enemies view, their horſemen ſomewhat ſlacke (for
 the riſing Tolozes Campe) caſt in the Reregard: and not
 readie to charge the forefront of the Proteſtants, made
 the Proteſtants vſe the more aduantage both of ſhot and
 ſeruiſe,

seruice, whereby they gat so much blood and victorie, that their Leader (of some great consideration) made his people retire into the towne againe, the number that sallied were eight thousand. They were no sooner entred but the Prince of Orange and Noblemen welcomed (with embracings) the Leader and all his followers, promising great matter for their boldnes. But the Captaine and his people hoping to rid the whole towne of Spaniards, marched with the aduantage of the time (the gates fast shut) towards the Market place, order being giuen that five thousand shot should enter at the backes of the enemies, when one shot of Canon should be discharged against the Protestants from the Market place (where 24. great pieces were rammed full of stones and chaines) and resolutely the Protestants holding this course, marching thorow Cooper strote in as great brauerie and terroz as may be imagined, they approached nere the enemies with such a thundring noise and crie as seemed marueilous. The Prince and great Charles before named, pitying the great slaughter that might follow this bold attempt, on horsebacke (as all the Nobilitie were) the Prince presented peace to the Protestants: who disdainning his offer cried kill him, and so bent their pikes on him. What, what (quoth the Captaine) will you kill your gouernours, fie for shame, hold still your weapons: but the Prince and the rest with him, drew backe their blades so hard and so disorderly, that downe came the Prince and his companie all flat backward in the place. The enemy then amazed at that sight (besides regarding the priue stratagem or practises at their backes nere the riuers side) began after their musing and amaze to discourage themselves, in so much that the Cannons they would haue shot off, and the seruice they intended was vtterly forgotten, so that suddenly they let fall their pikes, and at the Protestants approach then at hand, the enemies cried (to saue their owne liues) Viue le gueurx aloud, and in such sort that they suffered all their Captaines

taines and Leaders to the number of fire scoze to be taken prisoners, losing all their Cannons and Munition, putting every thing they had into the Leaders hands of the Protestants, he vsing victorie in the great aduantage of that season, caused all their Cānons to be drawne with ropes from the Market place to the Mære bygge, a great strēte nēere the Burse, and filling euery window full of shot to flanke each part and corner of the strētes and Burse, he chained carts together with shot in them, and thereon pitched straight waies a Campe full vpon the Mære-bygge, hauing then at commaund thirtie thousand resolute souldiers, for the space of threē daies and nights : all which time the Generall appointed Captaines and officers for euery companie, and all warlike orders set in stay, he thought all had been well and in suretie : but a vile cunning and vnchristian brute was raised, that the Calvinists would cut the Martinists throtles : on which false brute, in one night the Protestants lost much more than ten thousand men, who ioynd as they might with the Papists : yet God mouing the mindes of good men, made the Protestants and their Generall couragiously to plucke vp their hearts, and the Generall with fīue hundred shot, match fired in cocke, marched to the Prince of Orange his presence, and told him that this drift of the Martinists going from the Protestants, smelled of two much suttle smoke, the smother thereof might set all Antwerpe on a flaming fire, desiring him to see a quicke redress herein, or else presently the Protestants would giue all the enemies a battell, to the whole spoyle and ouerthrow of the towne: and therewithall he departed from the Prince, and vsed his fīue hundred shot, to house and drīue in all the Martinists into their lodgings : for as yet they had not ioynd with the enemies force, they were so wearie with watching befoze, and so glad of rest, libertie, and companie of their wiues and friends at that present.

The Prince then with great prudence and policie,
D sent

sent word to the Protestants that they should haue free accesse to Sermons and preachings, which they sought, (for the which was a goodly preaching place built) and further the Prince promised that the Martinists and all other enemies should lay downe their weapons and passe quietly euery man to his lodging, requiring that the Protestants would make no further stirre, but as quietly as were possible to march by euery mans owne doore, and there to leaue the townes men in their dwelling places as they marched: which request of the Prince was to Gods glorie and his honour in perfit order performed, alwaies the Protestants kept them strong till the enemy were all lodged, and then each man went home in peace. All these things being done and brought to a good end, without shedding of blood or spoyle of any Christian creature: yet the Prince was after forced to flee to Breda, as the storie now shall shew you following.

The noble Prince of Orange in Breda (his owne towne) seeing his sonne and heire taken from Louaine at schoule, by the crueltie of the Duke of Alua, and thoroughly considering the calamitie of Flaunders (by the dealing of a tyrannous gouernour): this warlike wise Prince with a fatherly regard and true affection to Gods word and the Netherlands, began to stomacke the wrongs receiued whē he gouerned Antwerpe (and the imminent danger that Flanders stood in) and calling to minde al promises were broken that were solemnly made by the late Regent, he consulted and communed of this matter with the States of Germanie and his friends there, who counselled him to take armes in hand and raise a power, at his owne house in Dillenbrough, a parcell of Germanie (ten great leagues from Colen) and these great Captaines and worthie Germanes promised not only in person, but also in purse and munition to assist him, which they performed with great expedition, at the time when he arrived at Dillenbrough, where Churchyard being sent (from the Lord high Chamberlaine of England) saw the meeting

ting of all this mightie assemblie, and serued vnder Monsieur de Lume (Counte de la March) as Cornet-bearer to two hundred and fittie light horsemen all that warres, which was against the Duke of Alua in his first coming to Flanders. The Prince passed his musters beyond the Rhine, betwene an Abbey and Andernake, a walled towne in Germanie, and had in his Armie two and twentie thousand foote, and thirteene thousand horse, all Swartrutters: so paying his souldiers with Dollars two moneths pay afore hand, he passed this great armie in boates very neere Andernake, marching from thence towards Aken, a strong towne: but by the way was a great mutinie betweene the Almaines and Burgonians, who said the Almaines had lost the battell of Groning, where Counte Lodwick and all his power was overthrowne, those words made many a man be slaine: but the broyle was pacified by the Prince, who marched straightwaies to Aix, a great Citie, and the Armie encountered anon after the Duke of Aluaes souldiers, horsemen, some valiant of minde, and some by sorcerie with words and characters in their doublets, more mad than manly, yet hoping in sorcerie ventured too farre, and could not be killed with shot; a desperate royster beholding the boldnes of these enchaunted persons against shot, drew his sword and stroke one of these men on the face, who quickly yelded himselfe (as after his fellowes did) to the mercie of the sword. The matter marshally a long while pleaded and orderly by Marshall law disputed, the enchaunted men were all condemned to be hanged, because against the law of Armes they had vsed vnchristian and vnlawfull meanes to murder men and shed Christian blood. These men executed, the Princes armie (after a good summe of money paid for the raunsome of Aix the great towne) departed towards Sentro, another walled towne, which redeemed it selfe in like manner. All this while the Duke of Alua with thirtie thousand shot and foure thousand horse, waited on the Princes power,

wer, still skirmishing with braue souldiers against the Princes forces. But almost forgotten at the entring of the Princes armie, he bruted that he would passe throow Liege, a marueilous mightie towne, where the Duke aduertised by espiall, attended the Prince his comming: suddenly without sound of Drumme the Prince parted a contrarie way towards a fowd on the Mase néere Mastricke, marching all the whole darke night very fast, (which lost some men) and at breake of day came to a bare Village where the fowd was, to enter into Flanders: so in all haste possible the horsemen passed, bearing a crepe behind them each one a souldier: but the horses so many, and their legges holding vp the water, the riuer rose so hie that many footmen were drowned, and much victuall wet and lost: yet befoze night all the armie left aliue were landed in as great safetie as could be wished. But resting threë daies there, the Duke was in Mastrick (not very farre off) to giue the Prince battell: so God sent a most faire day for that cause, in his gracious pleasure. The Prince ranged and set in battell, marched on a goodly plaine towards Mastrick, and the order of the field by excellent souldiers set and ranged in the most princelie manner that might be (Churchyard at all this): The vangard, battell and reregard so shining in armour, and other awfull troupes of horsemen, which seemed a great wood and ferro: to behold, that in very deede the show and fight thereof would haue delighted any man liuing to behold: for the march and order of the field was miraculous to consider on, and most fearfull to match withall and encounter. Yet the Duke of Alua (a great noble souldier) determined (as it was thought) valiantly to fight with all this braue armie, so in short time the very same day the Prince came within shot of Cannon (and at the length of Musket) so néere the Duke, that he sent a number of horsemen to make a brauado, and plied it so fast with small shot out of the trenches (for he was intrenched) that it was thought a great slaughter would ensue.

Thus

Thus continuing all the latter end of the day in skirmish and great service, at night the Prince was faine to lodge his power néere the very face of the Dukes army, farre from water or wood: but in the night season the Duke remoued his Campe, and a farre off waited on the Prince daily, who neuer did march backward, but came (as afoze is said) to Aix, Senttro, Tongre, and other towne of good moment, making his profit as he might enery where, because some had broken promise with him in a most odious manner. For some had falsified their faith, besides odde trumperies they deuised, and othersome popsoned the standing waters and poles: yea and in some places milke and drinke was infected, Milles were all broken downe, and no corne to be grinded: by which Heathenlike & foule hellish practises, the Princes armie was like to perish: yet a shift was found to bring the armie by little & little from these miseries: but forced to skirmish with Alua osté. The Prince came cunningly to a towne called Tongre, finding there much of the Dukes prouision, and a number of waggon full of corne and other necessaries, succoured and made somewhat in strength, and in hope of good fortune: the armie meant to passe ouer a little riuer néere Tielmount, but by the way were sharply encountred with the whole power of the Duke of Alua, where in hazard the Count de Holtract was shot in the legge, of which wound he died and after. The Duke likewise (a politike souldier and great gouernour) bearded the Prince a while with hot and cruell countenance, and so sent Iulian Romero to lie in ambush betwéene a bridge and passage, full in the face of the Princes Campe, marching to passe the water: which Romero most like a rare great souldier, in a fine warlike sort, conched his force flat on the earth behinde the Forlozne hope, sent from the Prince to view and make place for his armies passage: Romero came before as one that knew the aduantage of time, couching close as flat as they might, and so the day consuming, all was in rest, and

both parties in a great wood lay as close as they could. The Duke maintaining skirmish, followed still after the Keergard of the Prince. Romero suffered both the Carriage, Waungard and Battell to passe the bridge: and as the Keergard aduanced themselves to march ouer the passage, Romero descried his power of sixe thousand shot, and so put al the Forlozne hope to flight, or slew the most of them. A noble Frenchman called Monsieur de Malberg, and all his companie of foure thousand braue soldiers werethere defeated, with others to the number of eight thousand men: which fight and slaughter endured in great and bloodie broyle till the very night approached, and compelled both the Camps to lodge within Cannon shot one of another, and in the night the Duke priuily stole away, for some hidden cause and policie: for the next morning Monsieur Ianlis and seuen thousand footemen, with fiftene hundred horse, marched sal vpon the Dukes power in a faire plaine neere vnto Namur. The Duke dreading Ianlis boldnes (and the Princes Camp not farre off) turned him backe another way, and made his march very fast, for feare of a blow: then Ianlis and all his noble troupe ioynd with great ioy with the Princes power. Immediately the Prince prepared to besiege a towne called Chasteau Cambresi, and marching thitherwards, the Duke waited at hand, but the towne was strongly besieged: notwithstanding the Duke (as the Prince had intelligence) minded to disturbe him: the espials of the Dukes Campe were by the Prince taken, which declared in what disorder the Dukes Campe lay: whereon without sound of Drumme (most secretly) the Prince marched to meeete the Duke, and the barking of dogs vnder the Kisters waggons, gaue warning how both the armies were almost mingled together (the night being dark) whereat a great alarme arose on both sides: but the Dukes Campe within two houres was intrenched, and so a great encounter of horsemen a long time passed out the morning in skirmishing, with many slaine and hurt.

The

The Prince then departing from Flaunders came into France neere Guise and S. Quintins, and marched after to disperse his armie towards Strasborogh: in the which way Churchyard (departing frō the Prince to England) so leaues this true testimonie for a witnes, that the author which wrote the other historie (which Robinson translated) left partially out of his booke, whereas these matters at that season were worthe of memorie.

Written from pag. 5. hitherto by
Thomas Churchyard.



*The ciuill Warres proceeding in the
Netherlands, vnder Don Ferdinando*

*Aluares de Toledo Duke of Alua: sent
thither by the King of Spaine as
Commander Generall.*



After all this, King Philip still prosecuting his former purpose with further extremities, in the yere of our Lorde 1567. sent thither Don Ferdinando Aluares Duke of Alua, by the title of the kings Commander Generall: a noble personage no doubt, but a notable cruell Tyrant, tall of personage, leane of bodie (like vnto Brutus or Cassius, whom Caesar censured to be feared) strong of members, byright in stature, long and leane faced, hollow eyed, of fierce and grim countenance, with a long and gray beard, haughtie of minde, stout of courage, and (as my
Author

The Duke of
Alua sent as
Gouernour o-
uer the Low
Countries vn-
der King Phi-
lip.

Lib. 3.

Author saith) Magnus Aulicus, Insignis Dissimulator : yet of surpassing skill and knowledge in seates and policies of warre, excēding therein all Spaniards of his time: who as he exercised most seuerē martiall discipline in his warres, so vsed hee great iudgement in leading forth his armies, pitching his Tents, and pointing out harbours for his souldiers, because he was of long time a continuall practitioner in warres defensiuē and offensiuē: and so bold he was and of such stout selfe-conceit, as one fearing no daunger, that he would take vpon him no charge of any armie, except he might haue the chiefe place and prerogatiue of Commendator Generall, as the Spaniards call it. As certainly he serued both the father Charles the 5. Emperour before remembred, and Philip the sonne now mentioned, in chiefeest place of calling of Martiall affaires, and that in most important and difficult enterprizes: managing their warres in Italy, Spaine, France, Hungary, Germany, Africk and the Netherlands: who now entring there in person all armed, found all things in peaceable state: But within a yēere after, he began to bestirre him in the inuoynd Inquisition afresh, euery where grieuously vering and persecuting the inhabitants with new impositions, mutinies, confiscation of goods, imprisonment, ciuill warres, and vnnmercifull death: daily inueighing against them, that they had broken their alleageance to the King and his supreamē authoritie, and that they had lost all priuiledge of libertie, life and possessions: therefore he calleth a generall new Councell of the States, abrogating old, and establishing new lawes, quite contrarie to the ancient former customes of those countries; vrging daily the new Bishops to be diligent in executing the said Inquisition, Summo iure (or rather Summa iniuria) according to that saying, Sic volo, sic iubeo, stet pro ratione voluntas: he himselfe setting all things in order for ciuill wars, fortifieth old and erecteth new fortresses, Castles and muniments, making prouision for prisons, and other such preparations.

preparations. This being in the yere 1569. our English Merchants and Marriners (amongst whom, my selfe a poore Clerke traauailing towards Antwerpe, for my preferment) they some in one place, some in another, I at Flushing (vpon Christmas eue) were taken out of our beds, and (our ships and goods by the Kings commaundement imbarqued) so carried to the Geuarghen huise, as they called it. The cause whereof was, that certaine ships with the Kings treasure driuen nere the coast of England by tempest of weather, were taken by the Quenes Maiesties ships & brought into the Thames: by meanes whereof both English Merchants and Marriners were detained in prison, and their ships and goods restrained as well in all the Spanish Kings dominions; as also on the other partie the King of Spaines subjects and goods were arested in the Quenes Maiesties kingdomes of England, Wales and Ireland: which continued for the space of two yeres following, till that order was then taken for the same: when the Merchants, Marriners and their ships were released and dismissed, but the goods liable to the value of the Spanish Kings treasures was answered accordingly.

He made a general restraint of Englishmens ships & goods.

Thus the crueltie of the time and state in the Netherlands increasing most odious vnto other Christian princes, it was Gods good pleasure to put into the mindes of the States of Germanie, also of Charles the 9. King of France (for mitigation of these calamities) to enter a league with William Prince of Orange and Count Nassaw, to leue forces of men and munition vnder conduct of the Count Lodwicke of Nassaw brother to the said Prince, being also associated with the two valiant Captaines, Ienlisj and the Lord of Laxone: who (with their said forces part Germans, part Frenchmen, part Dutchmen, and part English voluntaries) bending their endeuours to the surprising of the strong towne of Mounts in Henault, on the 24. of May in the foresaid yere obtained

Historia Belgica lib. 4.

Anno 1569.

Certain Christian Princes assist y Prince of Orange to fortifie the Low Countries.

Historia Belgica lib. 3.

King Philip
imprisoneth
his owne son.

The Duchesse
of Parma de-
parteth into
Italy.

The King of
Spaine pro-
scribeth the
Prince of O-
range, and two
other estates.

Tergoas be-
sieged.

the towne by fight, and possessed the same by strong for-
tification thereof. In that yere (saith my autho^r) King
Philip vpon suspicion that he had of his only son Charles
Prince of Spaine (that hee should prepare himselfe with
habiliments by sea to step away into the Netherlands,
and ioyne with the States, v^z. the Prince of Orange,
Count de Egmont, Graue van Horne and others, to ma-
nage ciuill warres against his father and his Comman-
der before named) for that cause cast his said sonne into
prison, where continuing a certain tyme he died, yet as it
was thought by bleeding. The foresaid Gouvernesse Du-
chesse of Parma and Placencia departed about the end of
July home into Italy, being conducted vpon the way to
the sea side by the Commander Generall: who retur-
ning to his Court at Bruxels, cited thither the said Prince
of Orange, Count de Egmont and Count Horne (ha-
uing before proscribed them) to appeare vpon their al-
leageance to the King, before him as his Lieutenant
generall ouer all those Countries. The Prince of O-
range kept him aloofe out of his daunger: the other were
taken, laid in prison, and afterwards beheaded in the
Market place at Bruxels. In that yere also was Ter-
goas besieged the second time by Tseratius for the Prince
and the States, who was afterwards made Gouvernour
of Flushing: there at Tergoas hauing made his ditches
and plotted his stations for his Ordinance to be dischar-
ged, by and by made he a breach in two places of the
walles. At the which assault the French souldiers vnder
Monsieur Creik and the English stipendarie hired
souldiers vnder Captaine Thomas Morgan and others,
neere vnto the chiefeest gate of the towne, being 25 paces
broad, about midnight made entrance into the Citie:
whilst Creitius the Colonell, being by his Frenchmen
greatly furthered therein, bestirs him to scale the other
side of the gate: but being countermaunded by the soul-
diers within sufficiently defending that place, both hee
and

and they were repulſed, and forced to giue back fro that assault. Whereby Mondragon the Spaniſh Captaine (newly thereupon come thither) reſerued Tergoas from any further ſiege (himſelfe and his ſouldiers wading thorough deepe waters, ſent thither in great oportunitie by the Commaunder Generall) as it were to reſiſt the aſſault and reſcue the towne, which was perſormed with the loſſe of two hundred Engliſh and French ſouldiers ſlaine and fallen into the waters there.

Frederick the ſonne of the Duke of Alua, hauing been with his ſaid father very forward in all actions, about the 21. of Nouember 1572. with the forces which he had vnder him from his father, beſieged Zutphen in Gelderland, and ſhortly after tooke it. Thus the Duke of Alua hauing with great crueltie gouerned for the King, making hauocke of all with little mercie whereſoeuer he came, caſting downe ſtrong holds, and killing man, woman and child: to make an end of his miſchiefes, when now the citie of Harlem in Holland had for her own beſt ſafegard receiued the Garrifon of the ſaid Prince of Orange, pitched there his Tents, bringing thither his armie, conſiſting of Wallons and Frenchmen, vnder their Captaines: alſo Engliſhmen and their Captaines, by name Captaine Turner, who ſerued there ſome 8. yeeres, Captaine Cotton, Captaine Chriſtopher Hunter, Captaine Candish, Captaine George Gascoyne and others, which were all voluntaries; and of certaine Scottiſh Regiments, ſending thither alſo all kindes of neceſſarie victuals, furniture and prouiſion for the ſaid armie: thither then came the ſaid Frederick ſonne to the ſaid Duke of Alua, and with his freſh forces of diuers countries (ſent thither by the King of Spaine) laſeth great and long ſiege vnto the ſame: which enduring from the ſaid yeere 1572. neere at ende, till the 15. of Auguſt 1573. hee at length preuailed ſo farre, that proſtigating the Princes armie, and diſperſing them here and there, he entred the ſame citie, and obtained and kept it in poſſeſſion for the

Frederick the ſonne of Ferdinando beſiegeth Zutphen.

Harlem fortified by the Prince of Orange.

Captaine Barnabey Rich his notes.

The ſame beſieged by Frederick the Duke of Alua his ſonne.

20 The ciuill Warres in the Netherlands

Anno 1573.

The Duke of Alua departeth out of the Low Countries.

King, vsing the inhabitants thereof with no little extremitie. About the 20. of August in the said yere 1573. his said father Don Ferdinando Duke of Alua (partly his crueltie being by the King perceiued, and partly by the States of the Netherlands complained vpon, leauing his said sonne to gouerne and beare armes for the King) with a conuenient retinue departeth out of those Countries, not without many a curse, banning and exclamation made vpon him for his farewell, whē he had so there tyrannized about the space of 6. yers little more or lesse. Vide Hieronymū Conestagium in Historia Portugaliæ.



The Warres in the Netherlands,
vnder Don Lewis Requesensius Gouernour for the Spanish King.

Don Lewis de Requesensius a Spaniard succeeded in that gouernment.



Anno 1574.

Midleborow yeelded to the Prince of Orange.

About the beginning of October 1573. succēding the said Duke of Alua, came thither sent by the King of Spaine another Noble man named Don Lewis Requesensius, he taking gouernment vpon him, smally enterprised to purpose in the latter end of that yere. In the next yere follow-

ing 1574. he bestirreth him by all meanes possible to leuy his forces to besiege diuers townes, and to fortifie some others: amongst which when the Zelanders had attempted to besiege Midleborow, they so farre proceeded that the towne suffered great penurie and distresse of all things both by sea and by land; and by meanes thereof was in the end yeelded vnto the said Zelanders for the

the Prince of Orange, who supported their powers and forces therein.

What time in the yere aforesaid 1574. this newcome *Historia Belgica lib. 5.*
 Commaunder brought his forces to besiege the citie of Leyden, one of the chiefest citie in Holland, the said Prince of Orange sent thither for safegard thereof vnder Lieutenant Edward Chester an Englishman, ten Ensignes or companies of English souldiers, all voluntaries, who appointing certaine of them for a garrison in the citie, procureth the citizens to make speedie provision of cozne and graine for the necessarie sustentation of his souldiers. But finding the want thereof at his coming, and their slownes in preparing the same at that time, he complaineth greatly y^e they the lesse regarding or foreseeing the same in time, do not so speedely provide for the premises: and still he earnestly calleth vpon the to looke well to the present necessitie in time, & so for their safetie and defense he doth the part of a good careful Captaine, that in the meane time they resisted and repelled the enemies forces for thre moneths. And he telleth them they should lack no helpe that he could performe or procure any way: notwithstanding they of the citie being to too negligent and slow in following his aduice in time, shortly after (for want of better provision in due time) five Ensignes of those English souldiers were constrained to step aside to the enemye, contrary to their promise to the States. This towne was rescued by cutting certaine bankes and letting in the sea, which drowned many of the enemies troupes.

Leydon besieged by Spanish forces.

Lacke of looking to necessitie in time, loseth all in fine.

In the beginning of the next yere 1575. the King of Spaine hauing victualled, manned and rigged a Flaue of souldiers purposely sent to inuade the Netherlands, a great part of the same Flaue arriued by contrary winde and weather vpon the coasts of England: all for the most part of these ships were such as they call Assabres, Pinasses, so small as that they might passe thorow the narrow and deepe riuers of those countries: who when

Anno 1575.

The Spanish
kings Armado
sent into the
Low Coun-
tries, cast away
by tempest.

they chanced vpon the coast of the Ile of Wight in England, such a friend was the Queens Maestie vnto them, that by the helpe of certaine her Highnes and subiects ships, they were wafted ouer to Dunkerke, where (after they had landed their souldiers and conueied their treasure which they brought to the Commaunder) staying vpon those coasts the latter part of that winter, these ships (with those that were left in them) by huge and terrible tempests there arising, were (one frushed with the other) quite sunke and cast away; a thing surely reputed for Gods wonderfull worke.

This yeere also the States of Holland and Zeland (by the chiefe perswasion of the Prince of Orange) after much and graue consultation, with no lesse aduice and deliberation determined, condescended, and agreed to make suite vnto some fozeine Prince, to protect and defend them from the horrible furies and outrageous tyrannies of the Spanish gouernment.

Ziricksea be-
sieged.

In that yeere 1575. was Ziricksea also besieged by the enemies forces, which continued for nine moneths space: where when the Prince of Orange had resisted the enemy what he could with men, munition and money, to his power, it was afterwards (soze against this good Princes will) yeelded by vnto the Spanish King and his forces in the next yeere following 1576.

Anno 1576.

Historia Belgi-
ca lib. 6.

The same next yeere following 1576. what time the said Commaunder Generall with his Spaniards and others, bent their forces to inuade Antwerpe: there then the Marques of Haucry being General, and Champigny another valiant Captaine for the States, ioynded their forces to the full resisting of that inuasion, and valiantly withstood the enemy. But then the Earle Obersteyn making haste from the Osterlings house in Antwerpe (being pursued by the Spaniards) thinking by flight to escape that daunger, rushed into a Flemish ship in the riuer, where by the way (through the heauines of his armour bozne downe) he fell from that ships side and
was

was drowned. At that inuasion also were missing (pursued by the Spaniards) certaine others of the chiefest personages of authoritie and valour in Antwerpe: There then also the young Count Egmont was taken prisoner in the Abbey of S. Michael, and with him Capreyse and Gogneyse two noble men, and so carried captiues away. Then the Spaniards thus inuading the noble citie of Antwerpe, entring it with fire and sword most furiously sacked, ransacked and spoyled the same citie in horrible manner: so that they were Lords and conquerours of the same by the fourth day of Nouember in the yeere aforesaid 1576. where I note (by the way) that on the selfesame day when the noble citie of Antwerpe most tyrannously and most lamentably was thus taken, burnt and spoyled by the Spaniards, even then the same day Don Iohn de Austria the bastard sonne of Charles the 5. Emperour before remembred, and new sent Commander Generall for the King of Spaine, came into the Netherlands to gouerne the same. As for the late Commander Don Lewis Requisenfius, when he had so serued his Prince King Philip as Generall of the Netherlands foure yeeres, he deceased at Bruxels: vpon whose death by the authoꝝ were written these verses following.

IN MORTEM LVDOVICI RE-
quisens. Regis Hispan. Commendatoris
magni prædicti in Belgia. 1576.
Carmen.

ILle Requisensus Regi percharus, & ipsi
Vrbis Quirini flaminis,
Nunc chlamydem, quandoq; togam, quandoq; cucullum
Triplex Chymera gestitans:
Belgarum genti Rector datus, ante feraci
Præfectus & Insubria.

Mitis.

24 The ciuill warres in the Netherlands

*Mitis & Horrenaus, turgens abdomine, Prado
Prouinciarum subdolus;
Emunctor populi, Procerum Calcator, Asylum
Rasis, Piorum Carnifex.
Numen Iberorum, Batauorum terror, Iniquus
Belli atque Pacis Arbiter.
Ad generum Cereris subito se contulit, illuc,
Citatus à Vitellio :
O stupidos Belgas, passi qui talia Monstra,
Adhuc supini stertitis?*

FINIS.



*The ciuill Warres there vnder
Don Iohn de Austria.*

*Historia Belgi-
ca lib. 6.*



The offer
made by the
Prince and
States vnto
Don Iohn of
Austrich.

In January following the next
yeere 1577. (after he was there
settled a certaine space) the
Prince of Orange and diuers of
the chieffest of the States (by a
certaine humble endeouour to
doe all things for the best) doe
offer him in friendly manner
for his present intertainment,
vse and benefit, the possession of Louaine and Machlin,
to the intent to haue some treatie of pacification confir-
med by him: The said Prince and States (at his request
first demanding the same) on their parts giuing for ho-
stages the before named Marques of Haury, the Bur-
graue of Gaunt, and the Abbot of S. Gertrude. He accep-
teth

testh their proffer made, receiueth the hostages, and bearing them in hand (if he might be beleued) he would remaine either at Machlin or at Louaine, where he would further procéde in treatie according to their former request to him so made.

In so much as the same being on the 5. of January 1577. condescended, confirmed & published by the aforesaid Prince of Orange and the States at Bruxels: Don Iohn (then as it seemed) being moued by many reasons to make vnitie with the States, promised them first to send away and quite dismisse the Spanish Kings forces out of those Countries, and after that maketh them many faire promises on his part to be performed, to the number of 19. Articles, which were on the other partie likewise by and for himselfe and his Councell on the 17. of February 1577. condescended, confirmed, exhibited and published. But howsoeuer this appeared in outward shew (as the Poet saith) it fell out Exitus acta probat, caret successibus opto: For the Prince of Orange and the States looking into his water more iudicially and prudently preuenting the worst, sought by all meanes to provide in time for their owne securitie and safetie, and like prospecting Patriotes for the protection of themselves and their countrie, fortified themselves and the same euery where. Notwithstanding on the 7. Ides of Aprill Anno Dom. 1577. King Philip confirmeth this as a perpetuall decree: Whereupon the Prince and the States doe call vpon the new Gouvernour (Don Iohn the Bastard of Austrich) for money, and hauing receiued some certaine pay, doe satisfie in part the souldiers there so long sojourning. So the Spanish, Italians, and Burgundian souldiers, as well footmen as horsemen, on the 11. of May doe forsake and depart from Vrich, and from all the Castles and Fortresses thereabouts. About the same time the before named Countie Egmont captiue, with the other two Noblemen taken by the Spaniards the last yere, and besides these, Valdesius with five or

The pretended contract of Don Iohn with y Prince of Orange, proueth in fine fraud in friendship.

*Historia Belgi-
ca lib. 6.*

Don Iohn
made Gouver-
nour Generall
for the Spa-
nish King.

Anno 1577.

*Historia Belgi-
ca lib. 7.*

V The double
dealing of
Don Iohn di-
scouered and
defeated.

five others taken by the States, were all dismissed and sent home, and at length all other strangers also, vnto whom (their promised pay being now made) Countie Maunsfeld Gouvernour of Luxenberg performeth safe conduct, departing out of Luxenberg into Italy very rich and passing ioyfull. To conclude, Don Iohn who (befoze the departure of the Spaniards out of the Netherlands, could not be made gouernour of the same) now in the meane time prepareth himselfe to take vpon him that gouernmēt at Louaine: where (when very many Noblemen came to congratulate his thither comming on the Calends of May, this said yēre 1577) he with a great number of Noblemen of his traine, in great solemnitie, honour and triumph went to Bruxels: where on the 4. of May he was installed Gouvernour General for the Spanish King ouer all those Netherlands: The people verely perswading themselues, that henceforth now perfect stabilitie of peace would possesse their expectations.

But within a while after he (seeing the gouernment of the Countie in his absolute power and possession) began forthwith to execute that authoritie, which in secret manner he had from the King enioyned him: And hereupon priuily conferreth out of hand with the Germane souldiers (as yet staying in the Netherlands) to this end especially, that he may haue certaine chiefe Cities there by some subtle sleight or cunning device rendered into his hands. But his Letters mentioning those secret devices, were intercepted (as God would haue them) in France: and so his fraude or guile being now discovered, he afozeband taketh the citie of Namur. But when he attempted the like thing against Antwerpe, his enterprize had no successe: for the Castle being fortified and defended by Boursius in the behalfe of the States, this meanes, policie and power sufficiently preuailed against the enemies enterprize. Againe also Bergen op Zome, Breda, and Shertogenbusch, this Don Iohns forces were discomfited by Champigny in the States behalfe, baltantly

valiantly encountering and overmatching the enemy at all assaies.

Hereupon the Prince of Orange and the States doe write vnto the Spanish King, accusing the said Don Iohn of his indirect dealing, contrarie to the confidence they reposed in him: They also certified his Maiestie that this Don Iohn faining peace, and the procuring thereof amongst them, would not sticke to depart the countrie, if he were sure to bring it to passe thereby that the Catholike Religion (as he termeth it) and the kings authoritie might so rest in safetie. And yet in the meane time after all this protestation, this Don Iohn sendeth for the Spanish and other dismissed souldiers to come backe againe. To crosse him therefore another way, preventing his purpose the States doe cast downe the Castle of Antwerpe, mistrusting he would forthwith be their euill neighbour there first of all: and incontinently they prepare them to warre against Don Iohn. Therefore they send speedely for the Prince of Orange, not farre off as then, whom they condescend to make the chiefe Gouvernour of Antwerpe. Hereupon groweth a ielousie, whereby many of the Noblemen being moued in some manner contrarily, doe send for the Archduke Matthias, brother to the then & now still Emperour Rodolphus 2. and sonne of Maximilian before Emperour, hoping vnder his authoritie to haue particular iurisdiction in the seuerall Prouinces there: which thing when they of Gaunt did heare of, they take the Duke of Ascot with others of that faction, and commit them to safe keeping.

The States write to the Spanish King of Don Iohns indirect dealing.

The Archduke Matthias sent for by the States.

Here it is especially to be remembred, that on the 17. day of Iuly that yere 1577. came first to the Prince of Orange, a worthie and forward souldier Master Iohn Norice, second sonne to the Lord Henry Norice, Baron of Rycot in Oxfordshire, a Gentleman of great courage and dexteritie, who (as Captaine Peter Cripse, a follower of him in this his first seruice, and in all others after-

Sir Iohn Norice his first comming into the Netherlands.

Captain Crip-
ses note.

wards for a long time, saith) landed first at Dunkirke with three hundred Englishmen, where he arming the, marched toward Antwerpe with them, where the said Prince of Orange remained: and so from thence to Brookam, where he made pay to all his souldiers the last day of that moneth of July 1577. aforesaid.

Duke Matthias being come into those countries, and at the first thus forsaken of them whom he should haue had his assistance, by the perswasion yet of the Prince of Orange, is by the States chosen and ordained their chiefe Gouvernour for the King: and Don Iohn is publicly proclaimed an enemy to all the Low Countries. Datum Bruxellæ 7. Decemb. 1577.

The States in this yere send their Ambassadors vnto diuers Monarchs and Princes of diuers kingdoms and countries, to excuse themselves and accuse Don Iohn of the misgouernment of the Netherlands: In France they were offered by the King his brother and Quene Mother both saour and furtherance for their defence.

Entire and
slander euer-
more enemies
to good enter-
prises.

And here it is to be remembred, that whereas (by reason of the same request of the States made vnto the Quenes Maiestie of England) certaine euill disposed persons flattering the King of Spaine, bore him in hand that the Quenes Maiestie did ambitiously seeke to vsurpe the gouernment of those Low Countries, contrarie to his good pleasure: Her Maiestie therefore being giuen to vnderstand of those slanderous and false bruits giuen out against her (to purge her selfe of such sinister dealing, and of that false and undeserued surmise suggested to the said King, and dispersed abroad to blemish her Highnes credit and estimation with other Christian Princes) to the intent she would rather be knowne to God and the whole world, Toeschue euill and doe good, to seeke peace and insue it, Psal. 34. 13. and not to be an intruder into those troubles (as it was falsely surmised) to nourish the ciuill warres in those Countries, labourereth by princely and friendly meanes of perswasion to
the

the Spanish King for carefull conseruation and preservation of the same: and likewise in Christian and friendly manner exhorteth the Prince of Orange and States of those Countries to submit themselves to their soueraigne Lord and King in all humilitie and obedience, and so ceasing from ciuill discord, if that they would relect their weapons, and practise to appease those troubles with patience, no doubt of it God would worke in the Kings heart to forget and forgive all that was past, to remedie all euils present, and prouide for the best to come. These friendly motions made by her Maiestie for both the King and his subjects, written in Latin and in English, seuerall copies were sent from her Maiestie to the King of Spaine by a wise and learned Gentleman named Master Thomas Wilks, on the 20. day of December Anno 1577.

John Stow
pages 1167.
1168. 1169.

In the beginning of the yere following 1578. the said Don Iohn brought in a new, Alexander Farnesius (the sonne of Lady Margaret before named, Duchesse of Parma and Regent of the Low Countries) now by the name and title of Prince of Parma, as another enioyned Generall for the Spanish King, with his Spanish and Itallish souldiers come into those countries: In whom Don Iohn hauing great confidence, proclaineth open warres against the Prince, the States and those Countries. The Pope Gregoric (alias ante Hugo) the 13. of that name on the other side, sendeth his Crosse, and denounceth his curse against the Prince of Orange, all the States and their partakers in those warres. Hereupon Don Iohn taking great encouragement vnto himselfe, and those whom he had in charge vnder him, set vpon the armie of the States at the towne of Gembleu in the County Namure: and there discomfited them with great spoyle and ouerthrow of them on the 30. day of January 1578. And so still prosecuting his purpose in hope of further victorie, he subdueth afterwards, Louaine, Phillipville, Limburge, and certaine other townes; which he

Historia Belgica lib. 7.

Alexander
Duke of Parma brought
into the Low
Countries by
Don Iohn.

The States
forces then at
Gembleu ouerthrowne
by Don Iohn.

30 The ciuill warres in the Netherlands

together with the Duke of Parma his forces had accomplished before July following.

Duke Iohn
Casimire com-
meth into
England.

In that January, vz. on the 22. day about 7. of the clocke at night, Duke Iohn Casimire Countie Palatine of Rhene and Duke of Bauaria, landing at the Tower-wharfe in London, was there by diuers Noblemen and others of England, honourably receined and conuied to Sir Thomas Greshams house, the Queenes Agent, in Bishops gate streete in London, where he was feasted and lodged till Sunday next, that hee was honourable brought to her Maiesties Court royall at Whitehall, and after lodged at Somerset-house on the 8. of February following; he was made Knight of the Garter: and on the 14. of February hee departed homewards with great rewards, giuen by the Queenes Maiestie, the Nobilitie and men of honour. This noble Duke being a valiant Partisallist, became afterwards a stipendarie warrour of great valour and accompt, and did much good seruice against the Spaniards, for the Prince of Orange and the States of the Low Countries.



The Warres in the Netherlands,
vnder the Prince of Parma for the
King, and the Archduke Matthias
for the States.

Captaine
Whitstocks
note.

Vpon the first day of August (amongst vs English commonly called Lammas day) in the yere of Christ our Saviour 1578. (which day the Spaniards doe highly honour, especially Don Iohn, who as this day overcame the Turks in a battell by sea) they endeououred by all meanes to enterprise some great exploit: so as they sent out of Louaine two scouters or
espials

espials in very base apparell, to pry about and descrye the Prince of Orange his Tents, at that time remaining in the Leger: which two souldiers should indeed vse al their endeavour to burne vp the houses neere vnto those Tents: and whilest they should so set the inhabitants on worke to quench the fire, al the whole Spanish host, which consisted of foure thousand horsemen and seven thousand footemen, vnder conduct of Mondragon a Spanish Captaine (although Don Iohn the Bastard of Austrich, and Alexander Fernelius Duke of Parma were both in person there also) should suddenly and at vnwares surprise and suppress the Prince of Orange his armie.

The battell on
Lammas day
betweene Lo-
uaine and the
Leger.

Anno 1578.

Historia Belgi-
ca lib.8.

But (as it was Gods good pleasure and fauour to the contrarie) those same two Spies were taken, and the enemies were disappointed of their purpose, being valiantly encountred by the English, Scottish & Frenchmen, from nine of the clocke in the morning untill foure of the clocke in the afternone of the same day: and that with a hot and fierce fight (fortune so fauouring the States and their forces) that they put their enemies to flight, and pursued them to the vtmost the space of three miles and more.

A fierce fight
for 7.houres.

The first of the English Captaines which set vpon the enemies, was that valliant Lieutenant William Marckham, a Nottinghamshire man, sterne of countenance, strong of hands, and couragious of heart, like a Lion casting downe, ouerthrowing, and ouermatching whomsoever he met with: In whose commendations the States themselves sent diuers Letters into England. But in truth the greatest glozie of this fight fell to the then couragious Colonel Norice, who comming that Lammas day from Brokam (aforesaid) very early in the morning to Remingham Leger, where the States armie were in fight with Don Iohn of Austrich (the Graue van Busshy being Generall of the States armie) he the said Colonell Norice toyning with eleuen com-
panies

Captain Crip-
les note.

Generall Norice hath the honour of the field.

Three Bingham's brethren.

Historia Belgica lib. 8.

Sir Richard Bingham deceased in Anno 1598.

Five hundred Spaniards slain.

Historia Belgica lib. 9.

The death of Don John.

panies of Englishmen more, viz. of Colonel Candish, Colonel Morgan, and Colonel Cotton (who spent fifteene severall barrels of powder vpon the enemies at that time, before they entred the Campe of the States) even there the said Colonell Norice hauing three severall horses one after another slaine vnder him, with greatest valour pursued and subdued his enemies, being only weaponed with single sword and his pistols which he vsed: euen so surely, as who had seene how courageously he laid about him on euery side, might well haue said he had seene a new Hector, another Alexander, or rather a second Caesar foyling his enemies euery where. There were also present at this conflict three English valiant Gentlemen, by name Bingham's, all brethren, valiantly behauing themselves, vntill two of them, viz. Roger and Thomas, were pursued by the enemy vnto the very death: but the third (which was Richard Bingham, as it pleased God so to fauour him, safely then escaping the enemies danger) suruiued, a man of good valour, for his service afterwards in Ireland was knighted, and there preferred to the gouernment of Connaugh: of whose prowesse and fame they that wil may reade more amply both in Iohn Stowes Chronicle, and in the Historie of the warres in Ireland. In this fight for seven houres space were slaine of the enemies five hundred, besides a number drowned: and of our Englishmen and of the Scots were slaine to the number of one hundred at the most: yet it was thought the Campe of the States would haue been vtterly overthorne that day, if the English forces had not come in as they did.

Towards the latter end of the yeere 1578. after all these troubles and troubles, Don Iohn de Austria hauing thus made his last mounting vpon the stage (summoned by Death to sound a Catastrophe) sickened in his Tent at Namours about the Calends of October: and died (as some thinke) of the plague: others (rather beleeuing) haue giuen it out that hee (being soze grieved with

with a certaine odious disease) what for sorrow in minde conceived at y^e hatred of the countrey by y^e b^ruiting of his base birth, & what for stomacking and furiously fretting at his euill successe in gouernment, tooke such extreame thought, that it shortened his life so much the sooner.

This Don Iohn (as my Autho^r saith) was a lustie young man of thirtie y^eeres of age, of meane stature, hastie, rash and proud: yet at length manifesting his malicious minde and furious fierce outrage in vnderferued troubles which he brought vpon the inhabitants of those Low Countries: because he saw he was despised of them for his base and vnlawfull birth. For indeed the high and low Germanes doe most of all others despise and disdain bastards: and the rather for that his mother which bare him was a Germane, at that time dwelling in the Low Countries (whose report being not so good) the Emperour Charles the 5. father b^ruited of this Don Iohn, caused her to be the sooner conueyed thence into Spaine, that she might there leade a new life, and appointed her a Nurse there to attend vpon her and the childe: where notwithstanding perhaps the mother afterwards growing malecontent, would rather name another man to be Don Iohns father, then that he was begotten by the said Emperour.

His birth and properties described.

In the y^eere following 1579. the said Colonell Norrice, with other English Captaines and their forces, had many small skirmishes with the enemy in Brabant and Holland: but neither part attempted any notable exploitte for gaine or losse of that which they had hitherto gotten, but watching their oportunitie from time to time, passed forth this y^eere without any memorizable thing done.

Historia Belgica lib. 9.

In the winter of this y^eere the before named Duke Iohn Cassimire (for a certaine time before retained by the States as a worthie warrour) came with his forces to Teene and Areschor, and lay there in campe all that winter, and now and then skirmished with the said Prince of

G

Parmaes

Parmaes other forces. But the Prince being too strong for him, drue him to the worse, so that with very little or no great glozie the Duke departed againe into high Germanie, and left his owne souldiers in the Netherlands, some vnder one Captaine, some vnder another: but in the end they followed their first Captaine with better contentment to goe then to stay any longer.

Anno 1580.

Historia Belgica
lib. 10.

Anno Dom. 1580. when the Lord George Lelain Erle of Renenbergh, so commonly called (in times past) a faithfull consort of the States, and a valiant Leader: but afterwards (his fates so framing, or rather frowning) being taken prisoner by this Alexander Prince of Parma, became a Reuolt or Apostata: he thenceforth made Lieutenant generall vnder the same Duke of Parma, when (I say) he should take his iourney on the 18. day of October this yere 1580. towards the citie of Steenwick to besiege it (then being vnder the States) comming with his forces against the same, he found the Citie of very little abilitie or strength to resist him, and very slenderly manned with one small companie in garrison: yet (as he thought) if he might winne this, he perswaded himselfe it would be for his speciall aduantage, seruing to strengthen Drent, and so in his passage to Frizland fit him for the defence of Vallenhoue. Therefore this Countie Renenbergh laid siege to Steenwick, bringing to the field 28. Ensignes or companies of souldiers, euery one hauing two hundred foote men, seuered in this manner, that is, foureteene bands of Frizlanders, nine bands of new Gelders, and five bands of his owne prouince of Renenbergh: all which 28. Ensignes or bands contained six thousand footmen and moe, and he had moreouer of horsemen twelue hundred speciall chosen Lansiers. There was for the States within this citie a man of good valour named Olthoff, as chiefe gouernour, hauing but one Ensigne or band of men lying there in the garrison. There was also another worthe man and a notable good Leader named Corrupt, with his band or companie,

Historia Belgica
lib. 10.

nie, and with these were also two companies of Germanes vnder conduct of the Lord Hohenlo, commonly called Countie Hollock, whose vnder Captaines were Plat and Stuper, with their Leader Iohn Berenbrooke gouernour of Gelders: but the souldiers of these two last companies were in manner poudices, and vntained to the warres. There were ouer and besides these about three hundred citizens, but yet amongst them scarce fittle persons which a man might well trust vnto: They had not as yet any Generall sent vnto them, neither had they any great Ordnance, nor any horse; only the officers of the bands had some twelue or foureteene horses for themselves: All these adiuments or helpes thus here recited, were the besieged citizens vtterly boide and destitute of, wherewith they might the better resist and repulse their approaching enemies. Wherefore in this present distresse, the Gouernours, Captaines and Burghers (sending speedely Letters vnto the States) doe humbly and earnestly entreate them to send them speedie succour and rescue. But yet onely the said couragious Corrupt and prudent Leader (before named) was after a sort against this intendement: for he conceiuing and pondzing with himselfe another thing, with great heede and foresight sheweth and seeketh other meanes otherwise how to defend the citie: whose opinion the foresaid Captaine Plat and his souldiers doe also well allow of. In the meane time, notwithstanding while the Noblemen of Frizland sent thither for succour and rescue foure Engignes or companies of footemen and a few horsemen, Countie Renenbergh addresseth certaine of his souldiers against them: They which were sent for rescue, defending themselves what they could, were by the way set vpon and slaine of the Renenbergers, few or none escaping.

Once againe the graue counsell and aduice of the said Corrupt the second time giuen in presence of the Gouernours, Captaines and Burghers, touching the cities

The Garrison
in Stenwick.

The Gouernours of Stenwick send to the States for supplie.

The first supplie sent, surprised and set vpon.

*Historia Belgi-
ca lib. 10.*

The second
supplie sent al-
so surprised by
the enimie.

safetie (as aforesaid) being still contemned or neglected: certaine of the chiefest personages in the citie by writing make and dispatch another motion to the States to haue yet againe more helpe sent vnto them, and that the citie with all possible speede might be deliuered from the enemies siege. But now Corrupt and the said Berenbrook by their letters perswade the States to deale more aduisedly, least they afterwards repent themselues againe, as they had done once erst before. The States then willing to satisfie the citizens expectation, yet for all this send another fresh supplie of sixe Ensignes of footemen vnder Heighmans conduct, and appoint them for S. Iohns Campe, a place so called, not farre from Stenwick: But or euer these came thither they also were set vpon by the Renenbergers; and although they manfully defended themselues, yet were they by the enemies taken, slaine, and put to flight. Whereupon the enimie seeing his aduantage, marcheth with great courage to the citie, fireth the suburbs and scaleth the walles. The citizens seeing the fire fiercely flaming in diuers places, as men out of their wits, bestir them by all meanes (yet little enough) to quench the same, and the souldiers resist the enimie here and there what they can, and with their Ordnance beate the enimie backe from the walles: they so gathering strength and taking courage vnto them, doe for a certaine season keepe out the enimie and fortifie themselues.

The States
better adui-
sing theselues,
send now thi-
ther Colonell
Norice.

These things thus befalling, the States (more aduisedly consulting how to deliuer Stenwick) goe now another way to worke: Here at length preuaileth their purpose: they therefore with all possible speede hauing prepared a stronger power wherewith to deliuer this distressed citie, leuying and gathering money for their souldiers: for this new prepared supplie, doe ordaine the before named Colonell Norice chiefe conductor and Generall of their troupes, sending him with them to raise the siege. Who so soone as he came with his Regiments

to Swart Sluce, found there a certaine fresh band of the enemies newly arriued vnder Othon Sanches a Spaniard: These he setteth vpon, killeth most of them, and putting the rest to flight, burneth vp the Village on the 15. of December. From thence he marcheth to Meppell with 24. Ensignes, which scarcely contained sixteene hundred fighting men, with whom were ioyned a few horsemen: and so leaueth at Sluce three Ensignes only for a Garrison by the way as he passeth.

Historia Belgica lib. 10.

Renenberg sendeth thither eleuen Ensignes of foote men, and sixe troupes of horsemen, which by a conuenient passage through the yce, set vpon Generall Norice his souldiers. But when they had couragiously defended themselves for a long time against the Renenberg, in the meane season the Generall in person (hauing good opportunity to succour & rescue his people) with all speede suddenly rusheth vpon the Renenbergers, and putteth them to flight, in such sort as many of them were slaine, and many amongst the broken yce were drowned. So the said worthy Generall departing with victorie, hauing taken two of the enemies chiefe Ensignes, and gotten so much armour as might well serue for furniture of five hundred souldiers, sendeth one of those Ensignes into the citie of Stenwick aforesaid, accompanied with fortie souldiers, which caried into the same Citie also 570. pounds weight of gunnepowder put in leather bagges, very needfull and necessarie as the time present then required.

The now Generall Norices victorie ouer the Renenbergers besieging Stenwick.

This affirmed by Captaine Strange.

The day before the Calends of January, the said Generall againe with his forces made an assault vpon the enemies, still besieging the citie, issuing vpon them hard at their backs beyond the marish ground: and euen then the very Garrison themselves with a great force fell out of the towne also, who set vpon the enemies in such sort, as they made them to giue ground and runne away, yea and with Smithes hammers brake in peeces certaine Ordnance and field cariages, left there by the enemies

38 The ciuill Warres in the Netherlands

The enemies
bragging cha-
lenge.

*Historia Belgi-
ca lib. 10.*

The fight in
S. Johns Camp
betweene Ge-
nerall Norice
and Countie
Renenberg.

at their flæing away. The said Renenbergers not per-
ceiuing how they could by any meanes preuaile against
the towne men, doe yet (in a bragging brauerie take a
kinde of courage vnto them) deuise to passe away the
time with some sports: whereupon it happened that a
certaine Captaine amongst others of Countie Renen-
bergs souldiers, named Thomas of Alba, chiefe Captaine
of those which came from Albania, presumed insolently
to challenge the said Generall Norice at the single com-
bat hand to hand with Launce and Sword: vpon whose
behalse that renowned Captaine and souldier Sir Ro-
ger Williams (since that time for his worth and valour
knighted) replied, as Lieutenant generall of the horse-
men vnder the said Generall Norice, that he in his stead
would defend the cause against the challenger, and fight
with him hand to hand. Which being determined by
both parties in certaine prescribed Articles, the day is
appointed, each of these champions enter the lists be-
tweene both the Armies, they marched forth and fall to
buckling one with the other; where after certain fierce
blowes given and taken by either partie (yet neither of
them being hurt) the one drinks a carouse, and the o-
ther pledgeth, and so both of them depart the place.

After this, on the 24. of January this yære 1580.
while the said Generall Norice with his armie was set-
led in S. Johns Campe aforesaid: against him thither
commeth Countie Renenberg in person with all his
most strong power, and besieging him round about with
great shot, assaileth and forceth him mightily. Here the
said Generall and his souldiers enduring great danger,
and suffering great penurie for lacke of victuals (necessi-
tie so compelling them) were enforced to feede vpon
horseclesh: vntill such time as the Lord Nienort (sent
from the States with his owne souldiers, and sixe other
Ensignes of Frieslanders) furnished with wagons loa-
den, brought thither all kinde of prouision to strengthen
and relieue the besieged persons: which Renenberg well
perceiuing,

percesuing, secretly and suddenly breaking vp the siege, This affirmed
leaving his souldiers there some hurt and some slaine, by Captaine
fled away with great abundance of all things necessa- Strange.
rie.

And herenow this one thing thus happening worthe
of memorie, may well be tolde for a miracle, as in truth
it proued, that in the time of this siege, three Partridges
flying ouer the citie of Stenwick on the 4. of February
in the morning, were taken and brought to the before
named Captaine Corrupt. He interpreting it for a
good presage, said: That God in Trinitie who in the old
time gaue Quails (such like foode as these) vnto the fain- Exod. 16. 13.
ting Israelites, would also euen now without doubt feed
and relieue the besieged and distressed citie of Stenwick.
These words spake he, who little knowing what cer-
taintie he foresignified, found not long after the assured
event of his speech. For of truth first the aforesaid Ge- cal lib. 10.
nerall Norice on the 20. of that February, sendeth from
out of his Campe certaine souldiers which brought to
Stenwick so besieged one hundred and fiftie Cheeses,
three hundred and fiftie loaues of bread, and some quan-
tity of gunpowder. Secondly, euen the very same day
betwene three and foure of the clocke in the afternoone,
he sent thither also by certaine husbandmen a great
number of horses loaden with corne, branne and gun-
powder, and certaine of his footemen with speede caried
more Cheeses and loaues of bread into the said citie.

In Aprill following that yeere 1580. the said General
Norice, accompanied with Monsieur Charles Leuen, also
Monsieur Temple gouvernour of Bruxels, and their bands
of horsemen and footemen marching in good order with
manly courage, leaving Liere in Brabant, where they had
been before, doe now attempt to besiege Machlin in Bra-
bant: on the 9. of that moneth very early in the morn-
ning they scaled the walles and fired the port in such
sort, and so valiantly behauing themselves, that before
breake of day they entring with their forces surprised
the

*Historia Belgi-
cal lib. 10.*

Generall No-
rice relieueth
Stenwick (be-
sieged) with vi-
tuals, the 20.
day of Februa-
rie 1580.

Captaine
Whitstocks
note, confir-
med by Cap-
taine Crippe.

the towne, got great booties shared amongst the souldiers, and that with no little slaughter of the enemies, which had so befoze resisted them within the towne. Amongst whom (as saith my Authoꝝ, and which also others affirme) that Generall Norice encontring with a Spanish Frier (a tall and stout fellow in armes) named Pedro Lobo (who had befoze caused all the great Ordinance in the towne to be shot off against him and his forces) after a while bickering with him hand to hand, gaue him his deaths wound, whereof the said Frier died presently. Confirmed also by Captaine Cripse, that after the said Generall Norice with his forces had lien there fiftene daies, sacked the towne and taken the spoyle, they were commanded by the States to deliuer the towne to Monsieur Famoise: who then to take the charge of the towne (with his Dutch souldiers and Monsieur Temples Mallons) perceiuing the English forces to depart away very rich out of the towne, fell vpon them suddenly for the spoyle, where they killed moe of the English then were killed at the winning of the towne: where Generall Norice himselfe was shot thozow the buttocke, and had his horse killed vnder him: and euen then Captaine Price a braue souldier forsooke his owne horse, and mounted him vpon the same: and so altogether they marched out of the towne toward Antwerpe.

The States againe send the Lord Nienort with his companie thither: he in his owne person with the same companie of souldiers boldly assaileth Renenberg with often skirmishing, he killeth a great number of the enemies, putteth them to flight, and as they were flying pursueth them hard at the heeles euen to the very walles of Groning, giuing them a great ouerthrow, where he slew aboute sixe hundred of the Renenbergers: so as there was left for the said General Norice foure of the enemies Masse peeces of Ordinance, a great number of fardels, and very many horses. This victorie by the Lord Nienort, thus gotten the 9. of July 1580. he pitcheth his

Tents

The Lord Nienort his victorie over the Renenbergers the 9. day of July 1580.

Tents not farre from the towne of Groning, there resting in better securitie for a season. And so the citie of Stenwick, after foure moneths siege, was in this manner at length by Gods good prouidence deliuered. And within a little while after, namely on the 23. of the said moneth of Iuly Countie Renenberg himselfe (after he had been certaine daies sick) deceased in his Campe, as some suspect by popson. Renenberghs death.

After all this on the 17. of September this yéere 1580. *Historia Belgica lib. II.* a consultation was had at Lewarden in Frizland: where it was decreed (on the behalfe of the States) to send the said Generall Norice to resist the enemye. Speedie dispatch herein was made, and an armie was furnished out against a Spanish Generall named Verdugo: They (I meane the States) hauing leued and armed certaine bands of horsemen and footemen, also mustering their companies, and paying them one moneths pay aforesaid, doe make the said Generall Norice chiefe Gouer-
 nour of them. He with conuenient speede (hauing these his forces well fortified with fire Brasse pæces, marcheth manfully to meeete the said enemye. But it fell out so that in both armies the plague was very contagious, whereby many officers of this armie died in their Tents. Here for a certaine space, while both armies were thus settled, afterwards Verdugo pitcheth his Tents at Northorne: Him pursueth hard the said Generall Norice, vnto whom came eleuen Ensignes of Englishmen, vnder the conduct of the valiant Colonell Sir Thomas Morgan: he himselfe hauing vnder his charge nineteene Ensignes of all these countries, vz. foure of Nassawes Regiment, nine of Monsieur Sannoy, and sixe of Nienorts Regiment: so being vnder them thirtie Ensignes, which made in all scarcely thre thousand footemen. To these were ioyned the troupes of horsemen vnder their seuerall Captaines, as the Colonell Gore, Captaine Elenborne, and Henry van Eky, who were in number scarce five hundzed: So then with such a braue
Generall Norice marcheth to meeete Verdugo.

*Historia Belgi-
calib. 10.*

armie marcheth forwards the said worthy General Norice on the 30. day of September that yere 1580. towards Newziel, a place in Frizland.

The battaile
at Northorne.

Now Verdugo setting his forces in order and battell aray, had got (to his greatest aduantage) for his station the upper ground nere the ditches: where the valiant worthy souldier Captaine Roger Williams (before named) with the English horsemen vnder his charge, together also with Elenbornes horsemen aforesaid, doe set vpon one great band of Verdugoes footemen, of whom they killed many, and put many to flight. But as euen then one Wingard a Captaine & companion of Verdugo, made towards them with certaine especiall troupes (while the horsemen of the States had the enemy in chase) Verdugo with two troupes of Lansiers by maine force charged into the armie of the States: and so assailing them, not only found Munition, prouision, wagons, and other necessities, but also caried them quite away, and tooke also from them many Ensignes, where many of the States souldiers were slaine and taken prisoners: but few of Verdugoes company (of any reputation) were then either slaine or taken. And so afterwards Verdugo himselte confessed, that (if this armie of the States had forborne and prolonged a few daies moze from this fight) a great number of these enemies had departed determinately, and would otherwise haue prouided for their safetie elsewhere, without any field there fought at that time.

Here in this conflict had the said Generall Norice his right hand hurt with a bullet, and many of his souldiers which escaped the enemies hands, were for the most part spoyled of their armour and weapons: very many of them leauing their armour in those places, where necessity compelled them either to leape or swimme ouer those ditches. This also confirmed by Captaine Cripse, who being there an actor, was in eight severall places hurt at the least. Thus much my authoꝝ mentioneth of the con-

aid

slid at Northorne : and thus farre he wisteth of the warres managed betwene Alexander Prince of Parma for and in the behalfe of the Spanish King, and the Archduke Matthias for and in the behalfe of the States of the Netherlands : which Archduke by occasion of displeasure of the King, departed shortly after towards Austrich, leauing the gouernment of those Low Countries and the ordering of the warres vnto the Prince of Orange, who by generall consent of all the States, ordering all things with wisdome and prouident foresight, held the enemye at the sword point for one whole yeere, from the end of 1580. to the beginning of the second yeere after 1582. at what time Monsieur the Duke of Anjou and brother to Henry the 3. King of France, was sent for and chosen to succed in gouernment of those Countries and ordering of the warres, in manner and forme following.

The Archduke departeth the Netherlands, the Prince of Orange succeedeth.



The Warres in the Netherlands,
vnder Francis Duke of Anjou against Alexander Pr. of Parma.



After that the said Monsieur, with other Noblemen of France arriuing in Kent on the first of Nouember 1581. had beene honourably receiued at London, and intertained at her Maiesties Court at Whitehall, with princely feastinges and banquettings all that Christmas: and being accompanied with the Quenes Maiestie of England, she with her Nobles brought him on his way to Canterbury, feasted

Historia Belgicalib. 11.

Francis Duke of Anjou cometh into England.

Captaine
Churchyard
was with the
Duke all that
while.

The prepara-
tion of the
Prince of Par-
ma and Duke
of Anioues
forces for the
fight.

sted him there also, and each of them tooke leaue of o-
ther: And after that the Quænes Maestie had sent with
him in fiftene shippes the Right Honourable Robert
Erle of Leicester, Henry Lord Hunsdon, Charles Lord
Howard Baron of Effingham Knights of the Garter,
the Lord Willowby, the Lord Windsor, the Lord Shef-
field, Master Philip Sidney, Master George Cary, and
Master Iohn and Master Robert Cary his brethren, with
many other Gentlemen, who arriued at Flushing in Ze-
land, where he with all these Nobles of England and his
owne and their traine in princely and friendly manner
was receiued, by the aforesaid noble Prince William
Countie of Nassaw, and the other Nobles of the Low
Countrie, conducting them from thence to Midleborow
and so to Antwerpe in Brabant, where on the 19. of Fe-
bruary Anno 1581. the said Duke of Aniou was crea-
ted Duke of Lothier and Brabant with great solemn-
tie: which being ended, the Nobilitie of England retur-
ned home againe, and left him there Gouvernour of those
Countrie, he repaired with his traine of French Noble
men and Gentlemen into France, where the King his
brother Henry the 3. of that name furnished him with
men, money and munition, for the better supportation
and countenancing of his princely port and new attai-
ned authoritie in the Low Countrie aforesaid: And so
on the 27. day of August in the yere following 1583. for
greater securitie of himselfe and his charge now taken
upon him, he returned into Brabant with those forces,
containing in all companies foure thousand fighting
men. These being placed in a certaine Village neere vnto
to the citie of Gaunt: straightway the Duke of Parma
hereof vnderstanding, and hauing in a readines a great
number of his most valiant souldiers, with their carti-
ges and furniture maketh all haste possible to encoun-
ter him. Again, his coming being no sooner perceiued by
the Duke of Brabants espials, but aduertised vnto him
the Lord Pierri a noble Frenchman, Campe-master of
the

the Duke of Brabant, commandeth his companies quickly to arme and encounter: and with all carefull diligence and skilfull experience he aduiseeth them of due observations in their warlike order of fight, and how to march softly and fight slowly with the enemye. Partialling his men on this manner: first in the front of his battell next vnto the enemies were the band of English souldiers, and to them were ioyned the troupes of Germanes, next these were the bands led by Bouquoy, and after these marcheth the worthy Generall Norice in the Rearward with three troupes of English horse, & foure troupes of French horsemen: after these followed three troupes of French horsemen, with certaine footebands of Flemmings and of Scots: and last of all in the Rearward marched a band of English footemen, and a great companie of pikemen. Contrariwise againe the Duke of Parma had in his Aaward or front all Spaniards, a great multitude whereof were very many footmen, and more then a thousand horsemen: for whom euery where by the way the Duke of Anioues espials lay in ambush, so as not a few enemies were slaine with the shot of the Ambush; only of the Duke of Anioues companie amongst others were wanting three or foure Captaines of hundreds.

After this welcoming made by the Duke of Anioues souldiers vnto the Prince of Parmas and his forces thus approaching towards him, which was short of Gaunt two Dutch miles, being sixe of our English miles: the Duke of Aniou and the Prince of Orange thought good to send Sir Iohn Norice to the Campe where the forces lay: and thither he came with the three troupes of English horsemen, and foure troupes of French horsemen (as aforesaid) for his conuoy into the Campe about twelue of the clock at night aforesaid, where there were of all nations, English, French, Dutch and Scottish some sixe thousand men. And coming into the English quarter, he enquired where his quarter was, and where

Lib. II.

Captaine Edward Stranges relation of the seruice at Gaunt.

46 The ciuill Warres in the Netherlands

The enemies
forces disco-
uered at hand.

Captaine Edward Strange lay, who had the command of all his house and his hozles: where finding him lying in a little cabbín hard by his Tent, he asked him how he had bestowed all things, for the enemy was hard at hand. To whom Captaine Strange answered, he had deliuered all vnto Captaine Peter Cripse to send it away to Gaunt. Then said the General: We haue the Avant-gard to day, but I thinke the French are fled from vs, and wee must then haue the Rereward in spight of our hearts. So he hauing a Squadron of hozse, lay from the Camp a quarter of an English mile, where one William Winter a tall souldier, being one of the Corporals, and commanding the Squadron, sent out a very good watch, so as the enemy must of force come by them, and by no other way. Two houres before day there came from the Prince of Parma certaine troupes of hozse Albanoyles and Italians talking together: and being within hearing of y watch, those which stood Sentinell discovered them, and presently sent word to their guard lying in a house hard by, to certifie the Generall that the enemies forces were at hand. The word comming to the Generall, he presently commaunded that euery companie should be ready to answer the alarme: but it was found that as well others as the French were marched and retired towards Gaunt. There the Generall stood fast vntill his owne companie came vnto him: and presently threé companies of Albanoyles came thither and offered to charge him, he being accompanied with Master Henry Knowles (a most worthe and gallant Gentleman) all that day. So the Generall marched from the quarter downe the hill, and at the foote of the hill, by the counsell of the said Master Knowles, he armed himselfe, asking Captaine Strange where the Turney hozse was, for he would ride vpon him that day, hauing threé other hozses led, euery one by two gromes a peece to serue for that day: and being first mounted vpon the Turney hozse, the said Albanoyles durst not come downe themselves, but

but sent against him those English Rebels, which a little before ranne away from before Bridges. They being both Targatiers and Musquetiers came downe the hill, as the Generall made his retreat towards his owne battell of pikes, the English Rebels very hardly assaulted him: amongst whom one of them calling to the Generall as he was in retreat, which he could not long endure, but turning vpon that Rebelle with his Rapier, he strooke the Rebelle on the head with such a force, that his Rapier bowed to his very hand: vpon this came downe the troupes of the enemies horse, and charged the Generall thre waies, v. z. vpon the Rere ward, so that he and Master William Knowles were both faine to put their horses among their pikes for their safegard, and so marching at the push of the pikes foure English mile they continued the fight still, and none but this Generals Regiment consisting of seuen Ensignes, which might be in number some one thousand strong, vntill they came to the very walles of Gaunt. The enemye forcing them so nere that they came and attempted to pill the waggon, putting the whole force of the Campe so nere as the very towne ditch: vntill such time as the Ordnance played so fast out of Gaunt, that thereby the enemies were enforced to retire from those places: Where the English forces, v. z. Colonell Thomas Morgan, Colonell Cotton, and Colonell North with their forces ioyned themselves together by the Generals direction in continuall fight, from the Sunne rising vntill the Sunne setting: within which time about foure of the clocke in the afternoone Monsieur Rochpot the Duke of Aniwes Lieutenant, and Monsieur Byron Marshall of the same Dukes Campe, came forth vnto the said Generall, who said vnto him: The Duke of Aniw our Master hath sent vs vnto you, to giue you the honour of this seruice this day, as most worthie thereof aboue all other Commanders. The Generall gaue them thanks, praying them to doe his humble dutie vnto his Alteze, and to the Prince of

Generall Notice and Sir W. Knowles foure english miles from Gaunt, assailed by English Rebels.

Coronell Cotton and Coronell North.

Generall Notice honoured by the French forces.

The offer of
the French
Nobles to the
English Gene-
rall Norice.

of Orange, and so continued his seruice till after Sunne set, as is aforesaid. And besides this, there came voluntarilý diuers braue French Gentlemen out of the towne of Gaunt vnto the said Generall, and besought him to bouchafe to accept of their seruice, that they might traile their pikes vnder his Colours: of which offer he curteously accepted at their request: they also passing through the whole companie, desired the souldiers to accept of them as their companions, bowing to line and die vnder those Colours.

*Historia Belgi-
ca lib. 11.*

The Prince of
Orange and
Duke of An-
iow behold
the fight.

While they were thus bickering both Armes together, the Duke of Aniw and with him the Prince of Orange stand vpon the walles of Gaunt beholding them, and encouraging their souldiers to the fight, commaund them politickely to goe somewhat aside, to the end that their enemies pursuing them, might be the better beaten and foyled with the shot from of the Rampiers and Bulwarkes of the Citie. Here againe with hot skirmishing a number were slaine on both sides, as also diuers hurt and killed within the towne with the enemies shot, at which time one John Iux (then seruing the Duke of Aniw, and now the Quænes Maesties Trumpeter) standing by the Duke vpon the walles of Gaunt, was shot in at the mouth, and Parmaes forces were compelled with the shot of their great Ordnance to retire. So did the Duke of Aniwes armie couet in ranging to approach neere the citie still, and the enemye returning with some breathing freshly assailed them: From the walles still was the Ordnance discharged with horrible shooting, to the great slaughter of the enemies. Here were slaine very many of Parmaes companie, but very few of the Duke of Aniwes souldiers were either hurt or slaine. In the euening Parma with his wearied remnants making haste out of the field, as he that might haue done more harme if he had been more diligent then he was: neere vnto the citie he burieth about two hundred of his slaine souldiers; the wounded persons hee gathereth

gathereth vp where he can finde them, carrieth them away in wagons, and so departeth the field without more fight at that time.

That night the English were appointed to lie in a little Iland or peece of ground enuironed with water, and had Raedes to make them cabbins for their succour. Then the towne of Gaunt sent them very great store of victuals, and Sir Iohn Norice at his owne charges sent them a pipe of Rhenish wine, and three hogsheds of Claret wine to make merie withall: And vpon this Monsieur the Duke of Aniou made his retreat for Antwerpe in Brabant, and all the forces went after him, where happened as followeth.

Now come we to the end of this Comedie, interlaced, with an interchaunge Tragicallie metamorphosed, I meane of this Duke of Anioues faire flourish at the first, where, in his faire shew and sunne shine he said of his honour; Sol discutit & fouet; now contrariwise, nubibus obtenebratur & fallit in the end. The historie affirmeth what time this Duke of Anioues forces by conduct of Byron the french Marshall came first out of France (as before we haue mentioned) after speeches and consultations had with him of diuers waightie enterprizes, amongst others he deliberately aduised himselfe how he might attempt to take into his iurisdiction manie of the Cities in Brabant, Holland, and Zeland: hee determined to lose no opportunitie nor occasion to accomplish his desire, and vse his absolute authoritie herein: So as first he tooke Dunkerke, for that was in his way out of Fraunce, next after that Dixmew, and afterwards Dendermond: in proceesse of time he attempted further, but that enterprize brought him euill successe at Bruges, Alost, Newport, and Antwerpe; especiallie at Antwerpe he had his hardest successe, and greatest dishonour, growne by his minde alienated from his oth, and metamorphosed in his manners. For where before he smothered his affections with a kind of hote friendship, now the sparkes

The Duke of Anioues metamorphosed minde and manners.

The Citie of
Antwerpe all
on a tumult
by the Dukes
displeasure.

*Historia Belgi-
calib. 11.*

the first, and the flame followeth of his fraudulent in-
delitie. For ambition had kindled the fire, vaine glorie
blowne the bellows, and hypocrisie had made way for
the flame: So as attempting to rule all things after his
sensualitie, when he went further in wilfulnes then wis-
dome required, the Citizens of Antwerpe spying the
flame of his furious outrage to burst out against them,
whereby the Citie was in an uprore, they seeking their
owne securitie doe strengthen themselves by force of
armes to withstand his wilfulnes: insomuch, as euerie
street and gate was out of quiet, and a quarell thus be-
gun was not so soone ended till this Duke had seene the
slaughter both of many a Citizen and manie a souldier:
who befoze feeding the humour of their graund Duke
and Captaine, by their vnbridled wilfull boldnes, mo-
uing a most cruell tumult in the Citie (spurred forth
with hope of rich spoiles) as if they all had bene of one
mischieuous minde, with one & the same voice, making
a clamorous outcrie vpon the Citizens, they rush and
runne against them in hostile manner with their wea-
pons shaken in their hands, terrible thus crying, Ville
Gaigne, Viue la Messe, tue, tue: the towne is wonne, the
Masse preuaile, kill, kill. The cause hereof as it might
best be imputed to the said Dukes displeasure conceiued
against the Citie; so a little after all this tumult, he rode
in a hot choler out of the City into his Pavilion which
he had prepared for himselfe without in the fields: whom
when a certaine noble French man accompanied, as he
went with the Duke out of the gate called Kipdorp, he
(sayning to haue broken his owne legge by mischance)
the more exasperated the Dukes anger against the Citi-
zens, & caused here another tumultuous terrible slaugh-
ter of Citizens and souldiers within the said gate called
Kipdorp; insomuch as 1500. French souldiers were
there, and at that time slaine, amongst whom were a-
bout 320. Noblemen and Gentlemen of great name and
authoritie.

The Duke of Anjou hearing the thundering thumps of the gunnes of the Citie, supposing that this should signifie some euill pzelage to him and his retinue, making haste away into his Tents, and next day after removing them thence, got him and his retinue to the Castle of Bercheny, a lodging place scarce fit enough for him, altogether destitute of household furniture, victuals and other prouisions needfull: from thence yet verie greatlie abashed at his owne doings and with penurie of all things distressed, he takes his way towards the Abbey of S. Bernard; from thence purposing to passe ouer the riuer Schaldis and Dermonde, the Citizens of Antwerpe with all festination, sending their shippes of war against him, doe stoppe the way at Macklin in Brabant.

Hereupon also forthwith was the noble Generall Norice addrested with 23 Ensignes of Englishmen and Scots into the countrie of Waste to withstand his passage that way, who out of hand downeth a great part of the countrie nere vnto Dermond with the waters thereabouts: but the Duke (necessitie so constraining him) with great hazard passeth at Duffle ouer the riuer Nete; and so with no little shame returned home into Fraunce, where he after wards for very sorrow (soze repenting him of these things) ended his life in such manner, as I shall declare truelie reported in the historie thus proceeding.

Generall Norice sent to meete the Duke.

Historia Belgica lib. 11.

This Duke of Anjou and late Duke of Brabant by the States so created as before you haue heard, thus being soze abashed at his owne indirect dealing, and returning (as he came first with his powers) by Dunkerke into Fraunce: when he was there arriued, the Duke of Parma presentlie besaegeth the same towne of Dunkerke, and taketh it with certaine other Cities left at all adventures, being therein aided by the Citizens of Gaunt, and by the Prince of Chymay the Governour. And the said Duke of Anjou then being in Fraunce, notwithstanding all former inconueniences tolerated by the

*Historia Belgi-
ca lib. 11.*

Comming in-
to France he
falleth sicke.

Practise of
Queene Mo-
ther.

They prouide
for their safe-
tie.

States, they yet once againe seeke for mutuall reconcil-
lation with him, and offer their friendships to receiue
him againe, vpon good assurance of better expectation:
but he (newlie returned with his souldiers, dismissed,
scattered abroad and discouraged) as well falling sicke
in bodie, as wearied in minde with thinking vpon his
former great misfortunes, saw in himselfe now y^e which
he loathed; being laughed to scozne of his aduersaries,
and besides that little accounted of with manie others, by
reason he was at some discord and ods with the King his
brother. Againe, the Queene mother a woman of most
subtill wit and perillous mind (who had first fostered the
discord betwene these her two sonnes, to the end shee
might preuaile in her purpose other wise) then practized
to reduce them to vnitie, and brought the matter to that
passe that the Duke as humble suter for fauour, acknow-
ledging his fault, should craue pardon of the King his
brother. Being constrained so to doe that hee might a-
gaine insinuate a renewed mind into the affections of the
States to make the former breach a more firmer knot
of amitie, concord and league with them: who had by ex-
perience well learned that the Duke without the King
his brothers countenance and supportation, could not
well accomplish any thing answerable to their expecta-
tion: for they hoped hereby only the French forces should
the rather returne vnto them, and by his more carefull
consideration all should yet againe be amended which be-
fore was farre amisse. And in this behalfe the States be-
forehand prudentlie prouiding for their securitie do send
the Lord Schonwalley as their Ambassadour vnto the
French King and the said Duke his brother: but or euer
this ambassage could take effect, or once be solicited, the
said Duke of Anjou remouing himselfe to the Castle of
Theodor, incontinentlie fell most grievously sicke, the
blood gushing out of all the pores of his bodie, as if
his veines had bene burst with too much vehement ry-
ding: So as at length refusing naturall sustenance, after
the

the fortieth day of his sickness come & gone, he died on the 10. of June in the yere of our Lord 1584. At his death being in good mind & memory, it is affirmed, he would not haue anie Monk or such other person for his Confessor. He acknowledged, professed, and protested to such as were present at his death, That hee reposed all his hope in the bloodshedding of Iesus Christ onelie, as his onelie and alone Sauour; which thing for certaine the author of this historie had related vnto him by credible persons then present: which his death some say was not without suspicion of poysoning. His desire befoze he died was to be buried as Gouvernour and Duke of Brabant, with his coate armour, shields of armes and such other appurtenances to the same dominions vsuall and accustomed: but his brother the French kings Counsellors thought it not so conuenient, for fauour that they bare to the king of Spaine. He was somewhat aboue the meane stature of men, well compact of bodie, of a swart complexion, blacke eyed, blacke head curled, of a hie fore-head, a greater nose then anie his ancestozs had, he was very fierce of nature, wittie, eloquent, affable, nobly minded, bountifull, ambitious, nothing blood thirstie or desirous of reuenge, but mercifull and curteous: not contemning anie man for religion sake, yet vnquiet, quicke and hastie in his doings, but for all this, as his disposition sufficientlie well shewed) a peaceable person, as appeared by his indeuours when hee went vnto the king of Nauarre (now king of Fraunce) as then being his aduersarie, the Ambassadors of the Low-countries then thither accompanying the said Duke.

His description and properties.

Men say that he (two dayes befoze his death) sent a copie of his testament vnto the king his brother, and therein declared the great sorrow of his heart in that he had offended his Maestie with his doings and enterprizes: he requested of him manie things, especiallie, he humbly beseecheth him to bee gracious Soueraigne Lord vnto many his retained Nobles and Officers at

*Historia Belgi-
ca lib. II.*

His funerall.

Numb. 22. 5.
Exod. 7. 3. 31.
Prou. 28. 15.

armes lately seruing him in the Low-countries, and there impouerishing themselves. And further, where he in conscience was touched with consideration of a certaine debt to the summe of 300000. Florens which he had not yet satisfied, he humbly besought his Maiestie of all brotherly loue betwene them, to take some order for the payment thereof: acknowledging touching his present abilitie, that he could not leaue behinde him sufficient restitution or satisfaction, neither should he carrie away with him out of this world into his graue anie other riches, but the teares and sighes of sorrowfull persons: to conclude he desired neither sumptuous nor statefull funerall but wished the monument of his memorie to be founded and fixed in the mindes of his friends and vassals. Whose funerall in decent and honourable manner the king his brother accordingly accomplished within the Citie of Paris in the month of August that yeere, 1584. Thus much for the manner of the gouernment, actions, life and death of the said Duke of Anjou after he was Gouernour in the Low-countries, being for the space of two yeeres and a halfe, as before is declared.

You haue heard hitherto what interchange of Gouernours haue bene on both sides, as well for and vnder the king of Spaine, as for the States; what wars, what slaughters of men, and what infinite charges and troubles it hath bene for all parts; and yet no placart of peace purchased at the Pope and King of Spaines hands: but rather the one more like bloodthirstie Baalac cursing the Israelites, and the other more like Pharao persecuting and oppressing them; but both of these most like the roving Lyon, and hungrie Beare which Salomon speaketh of, seeking now more and more the pray and spoile of the chiefe godlie Gouernour the Prince of Orange now ruling the Low-countries, and defending their warres with the States, whom the Pope and Spanish King had proscribed certaine yeeres agoe, and could no way come by his bodie to bring it into thraldome by warres,

bars, threathnings nor subtil sleights to circumuent him. Now therefore they the said Pope and king of Spaine, practise subornation of murdering messengers to hunt and haunt his Court vnder colour of some far fetched and deare bought false friendship: as in the last yere 1582. one Iohn Laureg with full purpose sent from the Pope and Spanissh king to murder this good and godly Prince and Father of his Countrie, then keeping his Court within the Castle of Antwerpe, accompanied with the foresaid Duke of Anioy, the Councell of the States and the noble Generall Norice, with others his faithfull friends: euen then the said murdering messenger when he had discharged a dagge at the good Prince, the wound (as God would) was not so desperate but that he recovered within a while after: & the malefactor in the very deed doing was apprehended, stabbed with 27. wounds, and afterwards beheaded, bowelled and quartered in the market place of Antwerpe. And praised be God (who preserveth his Elect) the said good Prince so recovering liued afterwards full two yeres. Although euen in the next yere following 1583. another caitiue of Caines crew named Peter Dordoigne a Spaniard, sent from that Romissh Babylon and Spanissh Periander coming in the month of May to Antwerpe about the like purpose, was taken at Antwerpe before he could doe the deed as God would haue it: who being thereupon imprisoned, confessed that he was sent out of Spaine from the king himselfe, with whom he had secret conference and encouragement to doe that mischæse vpon the Princes person: but the king concealing it not to be his fault, commaunded him to lay the fault vpon one of his Secretaries, and so this messenger had his iudgement and was put to death at Gronyng, as guiltie in minde, will, and purpose to kill the said Prince.

The first messenger sent to murder the Prince of Orange 1582.

The second 1583. one Peter Dordoigne Lib. 11.

But now in this yere 1584. the good Prince being assaulted by three other senerall champions of Sathan, might seeme to haue sufficient warning by the former persons,

The third 1584
one Iohn Ian-
son.
Lib. II.

persons, whom he should simplie suffer to be brought vnto his p[re]sence, when that subtile Serpent the Diuell, that old craftsmaster of theirs, deuileth sundrie meanes to worke mischief by: As here by the first of these three whom I am to speake of, vpon the 13. of Aprill one Iohn Ianson a rich Merchant (vpon hatred which he conceiued against the good and harmeles Prince) comming into a seller nere vnto a place where the Prince was then lodged, had prouided with gunpowder to blow vp and destroy the Prince and all his retinue: but though the Prince saw not the person, yet he smelt the rat, found him and laid hold vpon him (as God would) or euer he had power to perforce that mischief, and so the malefactor was headed, bowelled and quartered for the same.

The fourth
1584. a French
man.
Lib. II.

The second of these three and fourth in number of the murdering messengers hitherto sent, was a Frenchman and Captaine of a band named Gottus, who being captiued a little before by the Marques of Rombase, one of the Duke of Parmas Generals, promised the said Marques if he would set him at libertie, he would worke such way, being very well acquainted with the Prince of Orange, that he would with all possible speede dispatch him out of his life: saying, that as he was very familiar with him, and could easily vpon any occasion come to his p[re]sence, and haue full conference with him; so especially (saith he) if I shall be inuited to the Princes table, to eate of his meate, I can subtilly cast (that few shall perceiue) into some Cele broth (which the Prince loueth very well) such a powder, as infecting the whole dish of meate, shall (if he eate thereof) without long delay destroy him. But this French Captaine Gottus, hauing gotten himselfe at libertie, hauing the Princes p[re]sence, yet not so farre put in trust nor so much made of as he made account to haue been, and yet employed in seruice for the Prince and States in a certaine Sconce (before he either put his purpose in practise,

or performed his promise to the before named Marques) was by Gods good will no doubt prevented, and in defending that Sconce, being overseene with drinke, was shot into the head by a Musquet, and so died presently in the said Sconce.

The last of the three missive Banquellers this yere sent, being the first and last of all y were sent hitherto, and most mischievous souldier of Sathans cursed crew, was a yong fellow named Balthazar Gerard a Burgunnian, of seven and twentie yeres old, of short stature, hard favour, and base constitution (dissembling himselfe otherwise to be called Francis Guyon the sonne of one Peter Guyon, put to death for preferring the reformed religion) when indeede this is that messenger of Sathan, here of all others chiefly transforming himselfe, as Saint Paul saith, into an Angell of light: This villaine cometh in the beginning of the moneth of May in the foresaid yere 1584. vnto the Prince of Orange his Court, (that he had here been so simple as the Dove to haue shunned by flight this mischief at the first; or as wise as the Serpent, to haue banquished the wisdom of the viperous wretch at the last) and pretending to bring letters vnto the said noble good Prince, importing great and rare newes out of France, vsing a certaine protestation in expresse words of his zealous mind vnto the Gospel, and adding for that cause he came farre to preferre his seruice vnto the Prince himselfe, aboue all other Princes; bringing with him and shewing forth also vnto the Prince certaine writings signed by Countie Maunsfeld (called commonly flying scales) vnder colour of friendship purporting enmitie, namely how Luxemburge and the cities of other Prouinces might craftily be taken by the Prince of Orange his souldiers. The Prince perusing ouer the writings, and marking well the scales, saying, there could be no great matter performed by them; commaunded him for a while to depart away. Here before he went, this villaine begged of the

Historia Belgica lib. 12.

The first and last messenger which murdered the Prince of Orange, Anno 1585.

2. Cor. 11. 14.

Matth. 10. 16.

Lib. 12.

The Caiiues
deceitfull do-
ings.Virgil. Ecloga
secunda.

Prince some money to buy him hose and shoes: where-
 upon the Prince commanded his Secretarie to giue him
 some money for his said necessitie, vpon the 8. of July
 that yere 1584: which he no sooner receiued, but incontinently
 going his way from the Princes presence, and comming to the
 uttermost court, he bought with that money of two stpendarie
 watchmen two hand-dags. But when this villaine had bought
 them, calling to minde (as hee afterwards being taken confessed)
 what the Prince of Parma and one other named Affonuil had
 befoze said vnto him concerning this his mischietuous act
 (they as it seemed setting him on thereunto) he then on the tenth
 of that July about dinner time repaireth vnto the Prince, and
 as one falsehearted and fearefull to speak, desireth letters of
 passport and safeconduct. Within a while after the Prince had
 dined, he went through the Court and stood at the gate
 (forgetting, or at least mistrusting not that mischief which
 this Iudas was now meditating, nor y^e Loabs congee which
 was consulted of befoze against his person) for notwithstanding
 all the faire shew of those writings and their seales, yet it
 fell out this false conclusion: O formose puer nimum
 ne crede colori; Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra le-
 guntur. He good Prince believing all for the best, stand-
 ing (as I said) at the gate, then comes this villaine vnto
 him, and faining his false purpose vnder a faire shew
 of requesting his said letters of passport and safeconduct,
 he croucheth and creepeth nere the Prince (not then so
 well aware of him) where suddenly he dischargeth one
 of his new bought dagges, hauing three bullets in it, full
 vpon the Prince: who feeling the wound, lift vp his
 hands and eyes, saying: Lord God be mercifull vnto my
 soule, I am sore wounded: Lord God be mercifull vnto
 me and vnto this thy afflicted people. Within a while
 after, being bozne into his parlour (where he had a little
 befoze dined) he was laid vpon his bed, and so gaue vp
 the ghost, to the inspeakable sorow and lamentation of
 the

the P^rincesse and her people. The murdering messenger and cursed castife of Caine, or rather of Tubalcains crew, having perpetrated this villanous act, took his heeles and fled thereupon through the posterne gate of the P^rinces palace with all haste he could: and casting away his other dagge out of his hands, running by the stréete néere the ditch of the citie of Delph, as he prepared himselfe with two bladders to swimme ouer, he was taken by two of the P^rinces seruants, brought backe againe to the P^rinces palace, and caried to prison. Where he (being of the Senate or chiefe men of the citie examined) w^rit and affirmed his intention and confession full and whole: adding most desperately and diuillishly, that if the déede were againe to be done vpon the said P^rince, he would yet doe it, yea if the P^rince were guarded with 500000. men round about. For the which cause, sentence of law and iudgement definitiue being giuen vpon this his mischionous act, he was condemned to be caried to a gibbet, set vp befoze the Towne-house or Senate-house of that Citie: here first he had his right hand with a hot yron seared and cut off, which did the déede, and cast into the fire: next of all, with fírte hot pincers he had his flesh torne and pluckt off from fíre parts of his bodie which were most fleshie, v^z. of his b^reast, armes, legs and buttocks, and those cast into the fire, and his body beginning from the lower part was with an axe chopt in p^éces, his belly was ripped, his heart was pluckt out & cast at the villaines face (yet in some life) and afterwards his head being chopt off, was (with other foure parts of his bodie, as armes and f^éte set vpon foure poles on foure turrets or ports of the citie) fastened vpon a long pole set vpon the turret of the Scholchouse, on the backside of the P^rinces lodging; and whatsoeuer he had in his life time about him was taken from him and giuen away. This execution was done vpon Saturday the 14. of July Anno 1584. within the citie of Delph in Holland.

The villanous murdering of the Prince of Orange.

Lib. 13.

The execution of the villanous murderer.

Now, not without sorrow and lamentation for the

The funerall
and solemne
order of the
Princes buri-
all.

losse of so noble and painfull a Prince, let vs returne to describe the manner of solemnitie vsed, and the whole order of his funerall, which in so few words and as briefly as I can I will set downe.

Upon Friday the third day of August 1584. the bodie of the Prince was buried at the ordering of the States of Holland, Zeland, Frizland and Vtrecht, in magnificent manner, according to the dignitie of his excellencie; and specially in remembrance of his honourable vertues and most princely deserts towards them: for he was the fourth of fine brethren of the house of Nassaw, which lost their liues in the faithfull defence of the States and of those Countries.

The order of his buriall or funerall was thus obserued:

1 First went the Citizens of Delph in armour, with long mourning cloakes.

2 The dumbe shew of the Trumpetters in mourning apparell likewise.

3 Then followed eight horses couered with blacke mourning cloathes, euery of which horses were led by two Noblemen, one on the one side, and the other on the other side going on foote: and behinde euery horse was also borne the Militarie Ensigne of so many seuerall Countries as the Prince in his life time had vnder his gouernment, which Ensignes were borne by eight other seuerall Noblemen in mourning cloakes downe to the fete.

4 After them went the Lord Mansert, bearing the Militarie Trumpet. Next to him the Lord Rihouius with the Princes Standerd, and next to him the Lord Naelwik with his Militarie Ensigne, each of them bearing in them seuerall Armes emblazoned.

5 Then followed the foure seuerall Shields with their seuerall Armes of the Prince deceased, which other foure Noblemen mourners bare likewise.

6 After them two other Lords, whereof one bare all his

his whole Armes, with his Helmet and his Crest: the other being Captaine of his Guard bare his sword of warre, both mourning also.

7 Then followed the funerall Horse covered all o-
uer with blacke Veluet downe to the ground: being led
forth by the Lord Bredroed on the one side, and the Lord
Maldre on the other side, two stately personages mour-
ning in foute side cloakes.

8 Next vnto them went two other Noblemen tall
and stately personages: the one bearing the Princes na-
ked sword, the other his golden Cozonet, both mour-
ning in long side gownes like wise.

9 And last of all went the Princes thre chiefe Ste-
wards of his retinue in mourning cloakes, each of them
going with a blacke staffe in his hand.

10 After all these was bozne the bodie of the deceased
Prince in a coffin, embalmed, seared and couered with
blacke Veluet hanging downe nere vnto the ground:
where about were fixed diuers scutcheons of Armes, and
penants of the Princes honours and dignities: The
bodie being bozne vpon twelue tall Gentlemens shoul-
ders, all bareheaded and in long mourning cloakes.

11 Next vnto the bodie went the foure principall
Lords of the States, as Iohn of Burgundy Lord of Fruy-
mont, &c. Walraeffe of Bredroed Lord of Loredwod, &c.
Iohn of Merode Lord of Soeterwoud, &c. with hoods co-
uered ouer their faces, which were the chiefe Mourners
for the Low Countries.

12 After these followed Erle Maurice of Nassaw, se-
cond son to y^e deceased Prince, in a long black fine mour-
ning cloake, the traine whereof was bozne by another
Lord: on the right hand of Prince Maurice went the
Prince Elector of Colen, by name Truckses: on the left
hand of him went the Erle of Hoghenlo. There fol-
lowed these personages, thre other Lords, vz. William
Erle of Nassaw, Philip Erle of Nassaw, and the Erle of

54 The ciuill Warres in the Netherlands

Solmes, which were the last of the chiefe Mourners for this deceased Prince.

13 Then came after these the Generall States.

14 After them the Councell of those States.

15 Next vnto them the States of Holland, 16. and their Councell.

17 Then followed the Prouinciall Councell.

18 The President of Holland.

19 Then the high Councell and the President.

20 The Secretaries of the States.

21 The Consuls and Senatours of Delft.

22 The learned Preachers.

23 The Captaines of the Guard.

24 The Captaines of the warres.

25 The chiefe officers of publike authoritie in the Common wealth, whom last of all followed a multitude of common people innumerable.

The time of
his life, and
description of
his personage.

With this solemn, sorrowfull and mournfull fune-
rall was the good Prince of Orange buried in the chiefe
Church of the citie of Delft on Friday the third of Au-
gust 1584. as aforesaid. He liued almost 52. yeres, vz.
51. yeres 11. moneths and 25. daies, accompted from his
birth. He was of bodie well compact, of stature little
more then meane, of good complexion, aburne beard,
somewhat full faced. Who so will desire to know his
sharpnes of wit and disposition of minde, may best dis-
cerne them by his honourable actions and godly gouern-
ment so many yeres.

Lib. 12.

His Stile.

26 His title was this. William by the grace of God,
Prince of Orange, Earle of Nassau, Catzenelenburg, Di-
etst, Viand, &c. Marquesse of Der Vere, and Flushing,
Burgrauc of Antwerpe, Barron of Brede, Dyest, Grym-
berg, Arkize, Nozeroy, &c. Lord of Castebelyne, &c.
Gouernour Generall of the Low Countries, viz. of Bra-
bant, Holland, Zealand, Vtrecht, and Frizland, Admirall
of the seas in the lower Germanie.

27 His

27 His matrimoniall state was first toynd with the on-
 lie daughter and heire of Maximilian of Egmond, and His Matrimo-
 Erle of Buren and Leerdam, &c. of whom he begot Phil- niall estate.
 lip Erle of Buren, which in the yeere 1577. was captiued
 by Duke de Alua, & sent into Spaine, who is now Prince
 of Orange: Also by the same wife he had one onlie dangh-
 ter named Marie, married to the Erle of Hohenlo. He
 had to his second wife the Ladie Anne onelie daughter of
 Maurice Duke of Saxonie & Prince Elector, by her he
 had one onlie sonne named Maurice, at this present Ge-
 nerall of the vnited Provinces, and Admiral of their seas:
 and by his said second wife he had also two daughters, the
 one named Anne, and the other Emilia. He had to his His Issue
 third wife Charlot of Burbon daughter to the Duke of
 Montpensyer, of whom he begat six daughters, namelie,
 Ludouica, Iuliana, Elizabetha Flandrina, Katherina Bel-
 gora, Charlot Brabantina, & Aurelia Antwerpiana. And
 he had to his fourth and last wife the Lady Loyse daughter
 of Iaspar de Coligni, Lord Chastillion and high Admiral
 of Fraunce slaine at Paris in the yere 1572: of her he be-
 gat two sonnes, the one named Frederick, the other Henry
 of Nassau: and he left begotten of an unknowne woman his
 base sonne named Iustine of Nassau, at this day Admirall
 of Zealand. These twelue sonnes and daughters left the
 said deceased Prince of Orange behind him as aforesaid.

28 His progenie was this, he was the sonne of Willi- His Progenie
 am of Nassau the brother of Henry of Nassau, who had
 both to father Iohn brother of Enghebert: both which had
 for their father also Iohn Earle of Nassau, and the Ladie
 Leona his wife to their mother.

29 His brethren were these. This Prince William of His Brethren.
 Nassau was the eldest of five brethren, with himselfe,
 namelie the foure other were Lodwicke, Adolphe, and
 Henric, which thre were slaine in these wars of the Low
 Countries: the fourth being Iohn the second sonne of Nas-
 sau as yet liuing at Dilemberge. This Lord hath liuing
 also manie sonnes and daughters, of which sonnes the two
 eldest

eldest Earle William and Earle Phillip did beare armes in the Low Countries, stoutlie against the Spanish forces.

His Sisters.

30 His sisters were many, married to many & mighty personages, full of issues: so as Iulian mother of this Prince William Countesse of Sheerenbergh, a chaste wife and painefull Ladie, when she had liued seauentie five yeeres, in the yeere of Christ 1578. saw (which came of her and her issue) Charles Sonnes and Nephewes, to the number of 123. personages. A goodlie, great, and most rare blessing of God no doubt, and a token of Gods great louing fauour and comfort vnto those noble Parents in their life time, and a singular great comfort and mutuall consolation, vnto the posteritie after their death, vpon which Princes death the authour of this Belgicke historie hath written both this title, Epitaph, and verses in Latine following.



ILLVSTRISS. MEMO.

GVLIELMI PRINCIPIS AVRAI-

ci, Comitis Nassouia, Cattorum, Dietzii, Viandæ, *Historia Belgi-*
 Marchionis Veræ & Vlissingæ; Burgravi Antwerpæ, *calib. 12.*
 Vicecomitis Bisontij; Baronis Bredæ, Diestij, Grinbergæ,
 Arlei, Nozereij, &c. Domini Castrobellini, &c. Propræ-
 sidis Generalis per vniuersam Belgiam; Præsidis
 Brabantia, Hollandia, Zelandia, Vltraiecti-
 ni Frisiorum, &c. Admiralij;

HEROIS FORTISSIMI, ORTHODOXÆ

Ecclesiæ propugnatoris, literatorum mæcenatis; Patris
 Patriæ; Belgarum Assertoris, pro quibus nec sibi, nec
 suis pepercit; Delphis sclopi ictu transuer-
 berati: Ioh. Esychius

Quod habuit extremum in Dominum suum Clemen-
 tiss: Honoris Monumentum, cum luctu posuit.

Vixit Annos, LI. Menses, II. Dies, XXV, obiit Anno
 Christi, M. DC. XXXIV. Sexto Idus Iulij.

CARMEN EPITAPHIVM.

Quem non Hispani imperiosa potentia Regis,
 Dirum tot annos fulminantis impulit;
 Quem non insidia, scelerum noxâ, ante reclusa,
 Terruere; non tot Principum inconstantia
 Princeps Auraicus Belgarum assertor & ultor
 Ecclesiæ; Ille terror inquirentium

L

Horrissonis

*Horrissonis (præsente Deo) Tranquillus in Vndis
Burgundio superatur à * Falsario.*

* Qui falsis
subscriptioni-
bus insinuatus
Aulæ.

*Oppetit & Quartus pulchram per vulnera mortem
Nassouiorum, qui iacent pro Belgica.*

*Vah Satan? ad facinus quem Auri sitis alta coëgit,
Os dum latice * Proscriptionis proluis.*

* Quæ pro-
mulgata A.C.
cic. 13. xxc.
proposito per-
cussori præ-
mio 2,000.
coron.

*Infelix de morte * Ducis modo nuntius: atra
Nox tequé & Auctorem premant obliuia:*

*Sicut agit penna solvi metuente superstes,
(Rumpatur Invidens Iberus) Gloria.*

* Andegauen-
sis qui obie-
rat eodem die
mensis præ-
cedentis.

*Auraicum summis certantem Heroibus & iam
Dijs fidelium Triumphis institum.*

*Vnum hoc, O Proceres, advertite, quemlibet ista
Scelesto ab uno posse tolli machina:*

*Infestam Hispanus capitis septemplex Hydram
Quo iure, quæve iniuria, dum promouet.*

AD MAVRITIVM NASSO-
VIVM. G. F.

VLturus Patrem & Patrum, Virtutibus, annos,
Olim Africanus antevenit Scipio:
Mauriti, Patrias si vis ulciscier Vmbra,
Paterna stringe Scipio, Vestigia.

FINIS.



*The Ciuill Warres there vnder the
Prince of Parma and the States.*



Manifestlie thus it appeareth in the sight of God and all the world, what impietie, malice, mischief and crueltie the Pope and Spanish king hath with forlike subtiltie, & yponlike force practised against the nobles and States of the Low Countries, infringing their ancient priuiledges,

breaking fidelitie in contracts, violating the bonds of amitie, and violentlie oppressing al integritie of loyal subjects and faithfull seruants of God, seeking to make ha- uocke of high and low, rich and poore, young and old, with more then Turkish tyranny in those dominions most vntol- lerable. Neither rest these two there contented with the great effusion of innocent blood like conquerours, preying on, or spoyling euery sillie sheepe with their iawes imbru- ed, waxing euer more hungrie, neuer rest raging hither and thither, casting down Bulles, threatening silly lambs, swift of foote, and greedie of tooth to teare in peeces the christian members, and to quaffe vp their blood in their unquenchable thirst in those Countries: but this Anti- Christ and his adherent vniustlie without cause giuen them (as the iust God iudge and reuenger of all wrongs knoweth) doe now also bend all their forces euen in this peere, against the most lawfull, naturall, christian, and re- ligious Phenix of feminine sexe, and the most peerelesse Paragon of true professing Princes, Elizabeth Queene of England her gracious Royall person, her noble lawfull

Reuel. 12.

Lib. 13.

Reu. 13. 14. 16.

Historia Belgi-
calib. 13.

kingdomes, naturall faithfull subiects, and happie peace-
able estate and gouernment. This Antichrist, I say this
Romish seauen headed, tenne horned, and triple crowned
Dragon (whose taile draweth the third part of the starres
from heauen and casteth them to the earth) presumeth to
approch nere the woman, the Church of God, the defen-
der of the faith, and watcheth willicie with inward and out-
ward Serpentine malice to deuour the innocent & harme-
lesse child: whereupon although this Dragon send forth
his angels to war with the woman, though he send forth
his Jesuits the English fugitiues, whom he hath nussed
by in Popish abomination manie yeres, and though he
againe likewise infect, and enforce the Locusts and Scor-
pions of the bottomlesse pit with his infernall furie: such
as Francis Throgmorton, and manie other vipers, which
would haue wrought intestine warres, and ciuill blood-
shed against their naturall most gracious Prince, their
countrie and friends by foraine confederacies of the Pope
and Spanish King, their abettors, subboyners, and sup-
porters, yet to the perpetuall glorie of God, these wicked
Angels, Locusts, and Scorpions (hauing no power to
hurt anie good or godlie member, but such as themselues
which haue not the seale of God in their forehead) were ou-
uertaken by Gods power and prouidence, and cast out into
the earth: and so the Lord of hosts fought for our Quene
and vs in peace & mercie to our comforts, but in his iustice
and iudgement against our inward and outward enemies,
for which God make vs thankfull to his glorie for ever.

After the death so fought for, and procured of the aforesaid noble Prince of Orange by the said Pope and Spanish king as aforesaid mentioned, the ordering of the affaires both ciuill and politike, rested in the wisdom of the Nobilitie and States of the Low Countries: who seeing themselves like sheepe left without a Shepheard, a nation without a Gouernour, and a bodie without a head, plucking by their spirits vnto them, taking heart and christian courage vnto them, in their godlie, iust, and lawfull cause

for

for defence of Gods true religion, of their ancient priuiledges, themselves, their wiues, children and countrie; and for elchewing the horrible tyranny of the foraine usurping Pope and Spaniard, their Idolatrie, vnjust exactions, oppressions, vnmmercifull vexations, and horrible desolations: doe with most carefull consideration take oportunitie of time, and with mature deliberation to consult vpon some peculiar and speciall protection of themselves and their countries thus grieuousslie distressed. Whereupon in the next yeere following 1585. (after conference had amongst themselves in the month of May that yeere) they dispatch into England an honourable Embassade, which arriued at London on the 26. day of Iune, being personages of great account in the Netherlands: Namelie, the Lord James Gryse, the Lord Roger Harsellus in the behalfe of Gelderland, Maister Noelus Caronus, Lord of Schonwall: (who at this day is resident in England, Agent for the Estates) and Iohn Dousta Lord of Nortwich for the south part of Holland with eight others, men of great account, which for breuitie I doe here omit: whom they substitute as their deputies to sollicite their cause vnto the Queenes Maiestie of England: these were lodged about the Tower street, and had their diet in worshipfull manner appointed at Clothworkers hall in London vpon her Maiesties owne charges. On the 29. of Iune they repaired to the Court at Greenwich, where they presented vnto her Maiestie, the Soueraignetie of those Countries, which being ratified contained at large 31. seuerall Articles, as to the Dutch historie I referre the Reader.

With godlie and neighbourlie commiseration, whereof her Maiestie being pittifullie moued to put forth her helping hand, to saue that which was in extreme perill; considering well by former accidents how sinister a minde the Spanish king by the Popes instigation had of long time vniustlie borne, of late put in practise, and would now likelie proceed further if God and good regard in due time were not her best friends: her excellent Highnes therefore

The articles contained the yeelding of certaine townes as pledges to the Queenes Maiestie.

to preuent the worst, prouideth first for her own safetie and her subiects at home, trayning and mustering of able men in all places of the realme for necessarie domesticall defence whatsoeuer might befall; and afterwarde in the month of Iulie, pressed out of the Citie of London certaine conuenient companies of Souldiers furnished for the warres, at the charges of the Fraternities, or Societies of the same Citie, and on the 13. of August following, with certaine special braue Knights, approued Captains, and worthe Seruitors ouer them, transporteth all these into Holland, Zeland, Brabant, &c. as other the like Souldiers had beene before time sent out of other parts and places of the realme. Of these severall Companies at this time, was sent the before named valorous Generall Norice chiefe Commander (who comming from thence for that purpose a little before) taking his leaue of her Maiestie and her Nobilitie, embarked himselfe and his retinue on the 24. of August this yeere 1585. and with a prosperous winde arriued in Holland about the 26. of the same, where his forces being before arriued, he disposed of them as was most conuenient, till time and opportunitie serued for their purpose.

Sir Philip Sidney sent ouer and made Lord Gouvernour of Flushing.
Lib. 13.

His honourable actions in the Lowe countries this yeere 1585.

About this time the Right noble by birth and for vertue renowned Knight Sir Philip Sidney (sonne and heire of that most noble Sir Henry Sidney Knight, sometime Lord Deputie of Ireland, and then Lord President of Wales) was by her Maiestie sent ouer after the said Generall Norice on the tenth day of October in the yeere aforesaid: who arriuing in safetie at Flushing, was on the nineteenth of that moneth by the States established Lord Gouvernour of Flushing in Zeland: where by his valour, wisdom and great diligence he surprized the towne of Axel in Flaunders, and at Doesburgh in Gelderland, made manifest proufe of his valour and magnanimitie. But as he had liued alwaies in honour, excelling by the Lausell and the Launce (I am but Paruus Laodocus in re tam magna, to describe his demerits of fame

same condignely) so yet amongst others, feeling in his life time his honourable fauour, and finding after his death the want of his furtherance vnto my poore distressed Muse) I cannot but in dutie honour his vertuous, godly and learned life, and with dolour deploze his vntimely death, with his honorable actions then lastly performed, as in the next yære following hereafter shall appeare.

But to returne to the order and proceeding of the historie for this yære 1585. aforesaid, after that the said Generall Norice had disposed those severall companies vnder their severall Colonels and Captaines, and placed convenient Garrisons in the frontier Townes before resigned to her Maiestie, namely Briel, Flushing, Ostend, and Berghenoptzome, the very entries into Holland, Zeland, Flanders and Brabant: the said Generall departed with his forces into Gelderland, where by the speciall helpe of God, his owne great valour and diligence of his souldiers, he tooke the Sconce by Arnhem called Iselwerdt, erected where the Isel falleth out of the Rhine: wherein for better successe in the enterprize he placed five Ships and two Hopes, which sped very ill for that they were on ground and in the enemies reach, knowing no way to escape the imminent daunger. Which Captaine Hunnings on the said fifteene of November that yære 1585. perceiving, and seeking to escape the enemies hands (being alreadie hurt very sore) thinking to leape out of a ship into a boate; but by reason of his armour somewhat heauie, and lighting short, hee was vnfortunatly drowned. Notwithstanding the said Generall Norice still continued his skirmish on land (in a Sconce which he had butted against them) so manfully, that hauing sore discomfited them by meanes of his Fort and that hot assault, the day drawing neere to an end, they rested without any more adoe.

On the next day the Generall, both in respect of his owne valour and his countries credit, continued in his determination.

determination and purpose to giue a new assault. But the enemies knowing the want of abilitie to withstand his force, and being without hope of helpe, voluntarily appealed to the law of Armes, that they might depart with bagge and baggage: and so they surrendring the Sconce into his hands, the said Generall with no small credit to his countrie and honour to his name, yelding humble and heartie thanks vnto God for his clemencie, entred the said Sconce of Arnheim: in the which hee placed such a Garrison, as was fit and conuenient for the keeping thereof.

*Histor. Anglica
Anno. 1585.*

Moreouer, the said Generall Norice determining to leaue no thing vnattempted that might any way annoy the enemye, and profit his Prince and Countrie, with a minde vnconquerable marched with his forces towards the citie of Nimeghem; where by honourable force and knightly chualrie subduing another of the Enemies Sconces, he partly cleared the Riuer Rhine: by which deepe he opened the passage from Colen and all the high Countries, which was a very profitable and readie helpe to all the English Campe. This done, by serious paines and industrie (as a wise and politike Generall, lettng slip no occasion that might profit his purpose) he raised a mount before the citie, and that of such a height and strength, that thereon he planted his Ordnance: for that the situation of the towne was such, that otherwise he could haue done it small hurt, but by meanes of this new raised mount: On the morrow he shot furiously into the Market place, greatly terrifying the enemies and all the inhabitants of the citie.

The Prince of Parma hearing what had happened, presently marched toward the succour of the citie, purposing fully to haue giuen the said English Generall the repulse: who for the better and more easie accomplishment thereof inteded to travell secretly in the night, thinking thereby to take the Englishmen vnprovidd for their comming. As indeede so they had done, if the commendable

commendable and diligent care of our Espials had not prevented that inconvenience, by forewarning the Campe of their coming, who at that instant were not farre off. At length the enemies approaching, hauing for their guide and gouernour the said Prince of Parma (a man of great force and dexteritie in seates of warres) and the English hauing for their Gouernour the said noble Generall Norice, a man of no lesse courage then actiuitie, he with a most valiant heart and cheerefull voyce encouraged his souldiers to the encounter: where in he himselfe, for better emboldening of all vnder his charge, and for their only euident example of valour and courage, gaue the first charge, and that so terrible to the enemies, that turning their backs they fled a way as me amazed, not being able to sustaine the force of his hands: which the Englishmen well perceiuing, most venturously followed their fleeing fainting foes, with such furie that the Spaniards were by heapes laid leuell with the ground. In which conflict were slaine of the enemies, to the number of thre thousand: at what time also there was taken from them in the field nine Ensignes, which losse was no small grieue to the enemies, greatly bewayling their vnfortunate successe: which was done with very small losse of the English, as it was found by the due suruey and view made of such as were then missing.

This skirmish was fought on Monday the 15. day of Nouember in the said yere 1585. after our English Generall, with those worthie Knights, Colonels and Captaines were employed in the said Low Countries as aforesaid. For which gracious victorie by God giuen vnto them at this present, great and memorabile thanks and praise with singular ioy and comfort as well by the actors as by the inhabitants of those Countries, were rendered vnto Almighty God, and made manifest amongst them with mutuall consolation inspeakable. And not thereabouts only where this honourable ex-

The Prince of Parma marcheth to meet Generall Norice.

The battell bidden by the Prince, but the Generall had the victorie.

Generall No-
rice made go-
uernour of
Briel.

plot was perfozmed, but also where and when the said Generall and the Campe returned thence to Briel (being made Gouvernour thereof vnder and for her royall Maestie) he was in most honourable manner receiued by all the States and Burghers with great triumph and toy: who in euery corner of the Citie made great bon-fires, in euery Church rung their bells, and many a great bolley of shot for to welcome him into the Citie: where all the people with lowd voyces euery where said, God saue good Queene Elizabeth, God saue the good Queen of England.

Captaine
Thomas Lo-
uells note.

The names of such Captaines as were hurt before this conflict at Arnhem Sconce were these: Captaine Thomas Louell Sergeant Maioz, Captaine Borowes, Captaine Thomas Knowles, now Sir Thomas Knowles, Captaine Charles Blunt, now Lord Mountioy, Captain Vauisor brother to the now Sir Thomas Vauisor, and Captaine Thomas Wilson. In all fixe Captaines hurt at that time. The number of the English slaine at this conflict at Nemeghem, as Captaine Thomas Louell told me, was some 60. persons and not aboue.



*The ciuill Warres there vnder the
Prince of Parma, and the Erle
of Leicester.*

Historia Belgi-
calib. 13.



After the said Ambassade sent by the Estates of the Netherlands vnto the Quænes Maestie of England Anno 1585. (as before by composition in 31. seuerall Articles contained) which for breuitie I omit: And also after the memorabile enterprise by the noble Generall Norice

Norice and the English forces happily atchieued against the Enemy at Arnhem and Nemeghem, last before recited in the same yere: it pleased her gracious Highnes to send note ouer into the Netherlands the most nobly renowned Lord Robert Dudley Erle of Leicester, Baron of Denbigh, and one of her Maesties most honourable priue Councill, &c. with a magnificent and worthe traine of Noblemen and Gentlemen attending vpon him into those Netherlands: where he (arriuing at Flushing in Zeland the 19. of December Anno 1585.) was of the Magistrates and Townesmen most honourably entertained, and also with him the Lord Robert Deuoreux Erle of Essex, and other English Nobles and Gentlemen to the number of seuen hundred horse. From thence out of Zeland they sailed into Holland, where in all Cities and places as they passed they were ioyfully receiued, vntill they came vnto the Haghe in Holland, in the moneth of January 1585: and there the Estates generall and Proinciall came vnto his Excellencie, friendly embraced him, and honourably intertained him, and all his traine with surpassing ioy and welcome: and on the Calends of February following surrendered vnto him (as to her Highnes Lieutenant Generall of all her forces there) the gouernment of those vnited Provinces, vz. of the Dutchie of Gelders, Counties of Zutphen, Holland and Zeland, the Seigniouries of Vtrecht, Frizland, and Ouerissel, and of other Townes and places which as yet they possessed in Flanders and Brabant. Promising and binding themselves by vertue of their oth in all and euery degre from the highest to the lowest, by land and by sea to yeld and performe al diligence, obedience and fidelitie for their and our generall good of peace and warres, from time to time during his gouernment: His Excellencie making like promise of his part for the defence of the said Estates, people and Provinces accordingly. Actum Hagæ in Hollandia Cal. Februarij 1585. Subscripti Aerfius.

*Historia Belgi-
calib. 13.*

According to the rule and forme of these ordonances the said Erle Generall taketh vpon him the said gouernment: confirmed in full and absolute authoritie thereunto by common consent of the said Estates in generall, there bearing publike offices with the seuerall Gouernours of those Provinces, Colonels, Captaines & souldiers vnder their charge: for whom and in whose name especially Countie Maurice of Nassaw and Countie Hoghenloe, with other Partiall Gouernours, doe promise to performe all possible endenours, assistance, defence and suppoztation in all points.

*The Queenes
Maiesties let-
ters vnto the
States of the
Netherlands.*

The Queenes Maiestie of England receiuing newes hereof, was moued in minde, and (thinking these things chiefly done to the end she should be moze bounden or tyed to inconuenience then she determined) sendeth forthwith thither Sir Thomas Hennage Knight her Chamberlaine with letters the 13. of February Anno 1585. aforesaid: wherein she signified her selfe hardly to allow the absolute gouernment of those Countries so surrendred vnto the Erle of Leicester, and that it seemed very absurd vnto her, for as much as her Highnes had refused such proffer to be made vnto her: and to lay the burthen of that gouernment vpon her Minister or Officer (befoze refused of her Maiestie) without her Counsell, seemed indeede to be a great signe of manifest ignominie or iniurie done vnto her Highnes: as though her Maiesties wisdom and iudgement were wanting, and could not discerne what were to be receiued nor what to be refused. So as that thing was quite contrarie and repugnant especially to the Declaration published in print, as touching these affaires: wherein was openly testified, that her Highnes gaue only succour vnto the Netherlands, as vnto her Neighbours, and not indeede to intrude or thrust her selfe into absolute protection or supreme gouernment of those people and Provinces. For these things being so done, now would euery man take occasion to thinke and iudge otherwise then
her

her Highnes meant herein : especially such persons would doe that, who thinke they may lawfully censure and iudge vpon Princes doings as they list, and after their sensualitie, so as thereby her Maiesties fame and honour might chiefly be detracted. And therefore that all the world might know, how iustly and vp rightly in this behalfe she determined to procede ; her Highnes pleasure is, and she commaundeth the said authoritie to be reuoked, and forbiddeth that the Erle shall not vse any other authoritie, then is contained in the mutuall Contract made and published. And that thing being so obserued, no doubt it would be profitable to the Common-wealth in time to come. And her Maiestie further addeth, she made not refusall for that cause that she had not any care of the welfare of those Prouinces, but for that she had prouident care of her owne Honour, and how to stop the mouthes of the malignant, and such as were her enemies. The residue which were to be spoken herein, were exprest in her Highnes letters so written.

The Estates seeing these letters were in much doubt, and doe send answer vnto her Maiestie touching the same on the 25. of March 1586. out of the Citie of Amsterdam : and excuse the same authoritie so giuen to be with all humilitie and commoditie for both parts, and affirme that these things were not done to burthen or binde her Maiestie more then the Contract contained, but (as cause of necessitie so required) they were thus done and passed. They alleage how that authoritie must especially be necessarie, and better it was the Prouinces to haue but one, then two Gouernours, and it seemed farre safer for them to entertaine her Maiesties subiect and Deputie, then to chuse and authorize another : and such a one as they had before, and such authoritie to giue him, as the same might be reuoked at any time. But for the word (Absolute) they alleage, that was only added to distinguish the gouernment, that the same might be

Historia Belgica lib. 10.

Note here her Maiesties meaning and commandement.

The answer of the States to her Maiesties letters.

The word Absolute interpreted.

*Exemplum
Romanorum.*

discerned from others, that they (by a Prouiso) might be ordered, and by commaundements and instructions might be bounden and tyed the better to perfoyme their duties: and for better execution of Martiall discipline, and not that sole and soueraigne rule might be giuen him. That it was by example of the Romanes, and other people (*Salua dignitate Principatus & Dominij, quæ remansit penes populū*) sauing the dignitie of the Principallitie and soueraigntie which remained in the power of the people: and mozeouer to the end they might moze easily withstand and resist the enemies practises and enterprises, and that the peoples hearts troubled and altogether brokē with feare and furious outrage, might be the better succoured and comforted. And so they beseech her Maiestie not to forsake them now, in their distresse; and promising all dutie answerable to her Maiesties most royall expectation, they returne other moe words of answer by the said Sir Thomas Hennage, to be related vnto her Maiestie at large by word of mouth. Actum Amsterdami in Hollandia, 25. die Martij Anno Christi 1586.

This was the manner of the answer made by the Estates to the Queenes Maiestie, concerning the authoritie wherewith they had inuested the Erle of Leycester as Gouernour Generall in those countries, and although her Highnes was with this excuse somewhat pacified, yet (saith my Authour) the Erles authoritie was amongst manie by reason hereof little empaired or diminished.

The Erle Generall recei-
ueth contri-
butions, &c.

In the Erle Generall his name, were receiued all manner of contributions, payments, taxes, and tallages leuied for maintenance of the warres, and for defence of those people and Prouinces: which might amount yereleie to the summe of 2500000. Florens, besides the commodities of licences and other common prouision made for the seruice by sea, and the assistance or help of the Queenes Maiestie: but vnto the Erle for his ordinarie expences, the Prouinces

Provinces allowed 100000. Florens to be leuied and deliuered peecele.

After this he publisheth orders of militarie discipline, and by a decree of the 4. of Aprill 1586. at Vtrecht, hee forbiddeth the transporting or carrying away of all manner provision of corne, armour, and munition, or any merchandise vnto the enemies and their confederates: yea, and to the places or ports of such others as were neutrall. Moreover he forbiddeth all traffique and naturall trade by letters, contracts, or whatsoever other couenants with the enemies to the Queenes Maiestie, and to the Estates and people of the Netherlands. Besides all this, he leuicth impositions, and contributions vpon all Marriners and Shipmaisters of whatsoever foraine Nation comming thither into anie Port within the vniued Provinces, for their priuate affaires.

The Generall
maketh orders
for Militarie
Discipline.

Here I am now to report of a Honourable, true and rare peece of seruice performed immediatlie after the Erle of Leicester had taken his oth at Haghe, and then comming to Vtrecht for special seruice of the land, which the States most earnestlie required for the releefe of the Citie called the Graue being a key into Gelderland: which was betweene the months of Aprill and May Anno 1586. The said Erle of Leycester with the consent of the States, sent for that honourable great souldier Sir Iohn Norice from Arnhem, demanding of him his opinion of the said releefe of Graue: To be shorht his answer was, that if it would please his excellencie to send him with a sufficient force of Foote, he would be readie to performe the bittermost of his seruice therein. Whereupon Counte Hollock was appointed to goe by the riuer of Graue with certaine Ships of war for that seruice, a little higher then Battenborow, and there staid, untill Sir Iohn Norice then colonell Generall of the said land forces came vnto the same Island on this side Battenborow: bringing with him some eight Ensignes all English, and sending for Captaine Iohn Pryse, who was at that present Sergeant Maioz of the Armie.

Captaine
Iohn Pryse his
relation of the
seruice performed
at the Citie of Graue.
Anno 1586.

He

Generall Norice taketh counsell with Count Hollocke how to relieue Graue.

The Generall appoynteth Captaine Pryse to his charge.

he came from the City of Amersford with eight Ensignes more, all English, marching towards Sir Iohn Norice. And so soone as Captaine Pryse was come he said Sir Iohn Norice rose with his troupes, & marched within halfe a mile of Battenborow Castle, which the enimie then possessed, which was vpon a dike for most part, and there the campe set downe for a day or two, vntill they had further direction. Presentlie the said Sir Iohn Norice went aboard of Counte Hollocks Ship, where they tooke counsaile how they should relieue the Graue: for the enimie was set downe being 12000. strong before it, and had also chained by the riuer with a brydge made ouer for their men to passe to and fro, and a sconce at eyther end of the brydge. The said Count Hollocke & Generall Norice concluded, that there should be a certaine Loope sconce set by within a little English mile of the enimies brydge, and so to come nearer and nearer to the enimie: whereupon the said Generall sent vnto the said Captaine Pryse (who in his absence had the commaund of the troupes) to bring him 200. Pioners, and 200. chosen souldiers. Who so soone as they came fell to worke and cast by the said Sconce, and working most part of that night, and the next day, the enimie (imagining and seeing plainelie that they were about such a matter) sent out 2000. men, and procured a small skirmish with vs, wee hauing aduantage vpon the saide ditch: but what with Counte Hollocks men of war, playing vpon them, and the land forces they were enforced that afternoone to retire to their Campe. But this great souldier Sir Iohn Norice knew very well it was needfull to fall to his worke againe very hard, for he knew well that the next day the enimie would be doing with him againe, and would not suffer him there to rest, and therefore he called vnto him the said Captaine Pryse, and willed him to goe backe againe to the Campe and to choose out 300. more souldiers out of the 8. Ensignes of the best and choise men, which the said Captaine did send him with his owne Lieutenant called Anthonie de Boys. And besides all this the said

saide Generall Norice sent to the saide Captaine Pryse that he should come himselfe, and bring with him 7. whole Companies, which were in all 800. men, and be with him by breake of day or there abouts. But before the saide Captaine Pryse could come with those Companies, the enimie was approached and come to the saide Generalls sconce with 4000. braue choise men of his Armie, the saide Generall being in the Sconce with 500. choise men, and a braue Captaine with him named Sir Iohn Burgh, brother to the late Lord Burgh, the enimie and Generall Norice being in fight a long houre vpon the Sconce at the push of the pike, there were manie slaine on both sides: so as the saide enimie getting the Sconce, the saide Generall was hurt, Sir Iohn Burgh lost one of his fingers, and was hurt verie sore besides: also the enimie following in chase, and killing our men, vntill such time as the saide Captaine Pryse came with his 7. Ensignes, who hauing great care in placing of his men to gaine all the vantage of the dike, had put with a Sergeant 50. Musketers on the one side of the dike, which was of some good bredth, and 50. more with another Sergeant below the dike on the other side, and also placed two or three Officers in the Reareward, giuing them streight charge that if anie man should retire or runne away to kill him. Presentlie the saide Captaine Pryse met with the saide Generall Norice all bloodie about his mouth, which was no small grieffe to the saide Captaine to see the same. Quoth the saide Generall, O Captaine Pryse, welcome, now for the honoꝝ of England, behold there is the enimie, which was hard at his heeles. Captaine Pryse hereupon commanded all his Shot courageously to deliuer a volle in the verie teeth of the enimie: and presentlie came vpon them with their pikes, so that the enimie retired with the losse of a great number of men, for the saide Captaine Pryse and his souldiers had the killing of them euen at his will the space of two English miles and a halfe: vntill he came vnto a place where a windmill stood, whither were sent by the enimie a thou-

Capitaine
Iohn Pryses
good seruice
against the
enemies.

land fresh men to second the others: the said Captaine Pryse being formost went so fast, and the rest behinde still following the execution of the enimie and wearte, had not with him at the encounter with this supplie aboue 50. or 60. men at the most: whereupon this fresh companie of the enimie deliuered a vollenie of shot vpon the said Captaine, and shot him through the thigh, and killed some of his men: but the said Captaine by the help of some special men about him was rescued from the enimie, and presently the said Generall Norice sent him a horse to carrie him away downe to the water side. Then the enimie following and killing some few of our men, the ships of warre played vpon them so hotlie, that they made them to retire to their Armie. The Generall and Sir Iohn Broughe were carried into Counte Hollocks Ship, where being verie wearie and wounded, they rested untill the next day, where there was a generall reuew what men were slaine on both sides, & there was found by the reuew taken by the Counte Hollocke and the English Officers of the enemy aboue 700. men slaine at the second charge: besides them which were slaine by the said Generall Norice, at the Fort before the comming of the said Captaine Pryse, being some hundred or thereabouts. There were slaine of our men that day, not fullie 150. men, as was found by a generall reuew of the said Officers. And so the next day the said Citie of Graue was releued, the enimies bridge broken, and Counte Hollocke sent into the towne seauen horses laden with butter, cheese, munition, and other necessaries: which was to the great honour of our English nation, and the great comfort of that distressed garison.

A view of the
losse of men
on both parts.

*Historia Belgi-
ca lib. 13.*

The Belgicke historie maketh this report of the field fought at Battenborow aforesaid, & of the siege of Graue, viz. Parma in the beginning of winter, Anno 1586. by Counte Charles Maunsfield, causeth the Citie of Graue to be besieged and compassed about with foure Bulwarks or Forts, and entering vpon the bridge of Nasa neere the river, he causeth all the passages to be made sure within

and without, and all manner of victuals to be kept within the Citie. In the Bulwarks he had placed some 1500. souldiers for a garison, and besides 5000. Spaniards more or lesse, the rest were serving in the Tents, almost halfe a mile from the Citie. After these had for 3. months space and more besieged the Graue, the Erle Generall came from Haghe by Harlam and Amsterdam in Holland vnto Vtrecht, and sent about 400. horsemen into Velonia or Velna as farre as Niekerke to help the Citizens of the Graue.

General Norice and Counte Hoghenlo marched vnto them with 2000. footemen which caried victuals and provision into the Citie, for with their horsemen they could do no good. These footmen at the first innade the Bulwarke called the Molensconce halfe a mile from the Graue, and after that fortifie themselves in a new sconce not farre from the Spaniards Bulwarks: which they perceiuing came fiercelie vpon them with 3000. of their chosen souldiers to surprise them, and at the second or third assaile drue away their workemen even in the verie erecting of their Sconce, who meete some 900. of the garisons, and there make a stand: which the Spaniards perceiuing, charged them a fresh, and drue them away to the next Sconce, though the Spaniards so doing slue hundredes of them were slaine, & manie were wounded: amongst whom were leauen Captaines of companies, and two men of great account, from whom the Englishmen tooke away a brasse peece of Ordnance. And thus was the field fought at Bartenborow, as that histozie mentioneth: so of the siege of Graue when Parma had beaten it with 24. peeces of batterie, he so battered and rent the walles thereof, that hee compelled the Citizens and their garisons to yeeld the Towne vnto him: who entred the same with his forces, and gaue them leaue to depart with wife and children and all that they had, whither soeuer they would with bagge and baggage.

Immediatly after the service so done at the Graue, and

84 The ciuill Warres in the Netherlands

surrendring or yelding the same vnto the enemye, the Erle Generall caused the Lord Hemert a Martiall gouernour, with certaine others, to be apprehended, caried to Vtrecht, prosecuted by order of law, and put to death in the presence of al the Captaines for most part & of the souldiers lately seruing at the Graue: although (saith my Autho^r) they had done no treason, nor made any secret confederacie with the enemye. But through a certaine youtfull want of skill in Militarie seruice, had rendered by the towne of Graue vnto the enemye: which act of the Generall (saith my Autho^r) turned away the hearts of many Noblemen, and inhabitants there from him, especially because they saw one Welsh, sometimes a Captaine of the English forces, and a notable Trayto^r (before taken by Countie Hoghenloe) which with others moe such as himselfe was, betrayed the citie Alosto in Flanders, and deliuered it vnto the Enemye) was not put to death, but preferred in Militarie seruice: and also Sir William Stanley and Rowland Yorke, two notable fugitiues and false forsworne Trayto^rs to their Prince and Countrie, escaping unpunished likewise.

The Erle Generall in the moneth of August 1586. hauing gathered a conuenient armie of English, Dutch and other Nations, sent the first companie vnder Sir Iohn Norice and Sir Thomas Cicill, now Lord Burley, Knights, who placed them nere vnto Seuenther in Cleueland, purposing to march towards the Prince of Parma and his forces. But the Erle Generall himselfe the 6. of September Anno 1586. departeth from Arnhem in Gelderland towards Eltem in Cleueland, honourably accompanied with Prince Emanuel sonne of Anthony King of Portugale, the Lord Truxsis the Prince Electo^r of Colen, Countie Maurice of Nassaw, Countie Philip of Nassaw nephew to the deceased Prince of Orange, the Countie Solmes and Obersteyn, the Erle of Essex Generall of the horsemen, the Lord Peregrin Bartu Lord Willoughby, the Lord Iohn North Baron of Kirtlington,

Historia Belgica lib. 13.

The Erle Generall marcheth to meet the Prince of Parma.

ton, Sir Philip Sidney Lord Governour of Flushing, and others of great authoritie. And hauing taken a view of his hoste, his Excellencie numbred his footemen to be about 7000. and his horsemen 1400. But this armie seemed vnto him insufficient to giue Parma the repulse (who was said to haue 12000. footmen and 3500. horsemen). And for that he would deliuer the citie of Berck vpon the Rhine from the present siege of the Enemye, he determined therfore first by policie to assault Doesburgh in the Countie of Zutphen, to withdraw the Prince of Parma from the siege of Berck aforesaid.

This towne of Doesburgh was in times past called of Drusus the sonne of Tiberius Cæsar Romane Emperour, Drusburg, who caused the Riuer of Rhine from a very ditch to be digged and enlarged beyond Arnhem aforesaid, into an Island at the towne of Drusburg, which at this day is now also called Drusus Ditch. The citie is high walled, after the old manner, and inuironed with large and deepe Ditches. There were within the same three hundred Wallons in garrison sent from the prince of Parma thither, and also armed citizens five hundred more or lesse. The Erle Generall sendeth Countie Hoghenlo, Sir Philip Sidney, and others the Leaders of the forces with five hundred horse and eight hundred footemen in the night time to discover and beset the citie about: himselfe with the rest of the armie came after them the ninth day of September: his Excellencie commands them in warlike wise quickly to intrench themselves, and to make prouision for a batterie. On the Thursday five peeces of Ordnance were mounted, which made two great breaches: which the Townesmen with all possible haste and diligence made vp againe and fortified. And whereas the Ditch being three fote broad and more, and thirte fote high encompassed the Citie, the assault seemed very difficult to be made: but the souldiers being thereunto encouraged, the Erle Generall determined to trie the assault: whereunto he ap-

pointed Countie Hoghenlo with his Germanes and Scots, and Sir Iohn Norice with his Englishmen and Zelanders to giue the assault. When he besieged townsmen saw that, they offered to yeld vpon certaine conditions: which being refused, they yeld by the citie (only with safetie of their liues) the Lord Borough and Sir William Stanley (the gouernment being giuen vnto the Lord Borough) entred both into the towne.

And to the end his Excellencie might now next of all withdraue the Prince of Parma from the siege of Berck, he taketh his iourney towards Zutphen, one of the foure chiefe cities in Gelders, famous by name in respect of other cities, populous and well defended: when he vnderstood it lacked victuals, he went about either to take it, or else to withdraue the Prince of Parma from Berck, which thing so happened. Zutphen was in the keeping and defence of Iohn Baptista Taxis, a man couragious in fight, the Lieutenant Colonell to Verdugo Gouvernour of Groning: and seeing euen from this citie there situate ouer the Riuer of Issell all the countrie of Velue and Holland were troubled and molested with the Enemie (and therefore the Estates not long before had builded a Fort or Sconce of defence: but by reason of the great floods and too much violence of water there increasing, incontinently after they were drinen away from thence) therefore the citizens of Zutphen strengthened and fortified the same againe. And because they of Zutphen extorted spoyling exactions throughout all the Velue, by reason of the commoditie of these their new erected Fortresses, the Hollanders two yeeres passed besieged the same in vaine almost for ten moneths space. The Erle Generall now increasing his armie, ioyneith a great part of those souldiers (which vnder the Lord Rihouias and Cosmus Pescarengio were gathered to invade Flaunders) and forthwith pitcheth his Tents by the Riuer side and before Zutphen it selfe, on the 18. day of September 1586: and with boates chained together crosse the Riuer almost

most a mile from the citie made a bridge to passe from the one side to the other.

When his Excellencie had thus pitched his Tents there, he took his journey thence with all speed towards Deuenter in Ouer-Issell (for as yet there were farres and discords within the Citie) and though the citie also did contribute with other cities, yet did it refuse to conserue or keepe orderly mutuall league with them: he entred into the city, hauing for his guard about foure hundred footemen, and two troupes of horsemen: and when he had receiued newes that Parma had left Berck, he made towards his Tents with all speede that he could, and strengthened them so soone as possible might be, the more confidently to besiege the said citie of Zutphen aforesaid. The Prince of Parma fearing lest the Erle Generall should preuaile against Zutphen, and vnderstanding that the towne of Berck aforesaid, was well defended and hard to be wonne: when he had already fortified the Ile before the towne in the Riuer of Rhene, and blocked and besieged it about with other Forts and Sconces, and thought he had sufficiently furnished it with victuals and all other necessaries, departing from thence on the 22. of September Anno 1586. he marcheth towards Wesel in Cleueland and the Castle there, and making a bridge of ships had passed ouer the Riuer of Rhene, and had made Forts from the other part of Resa vpon the Rhine and other places, whereby he might both fortifie the Bridge & defend himselfe in his journey more safely, he came to Bercklo, and from thence he sendeth his provision to be conueyed into Zutphen aforesaid.

The Erle Generall so soone as he perceiued that the Prince of Parmas provision so caried in was not sufficient for the Garrison there, the next day he determined to set vpon the Garrison: and committed that seruice to Sir Iohn Norice and Sir William Stanley, with a great number of footemen, and to certaine others with a great number of horsemen. And when on the 23. of September

*Historia Belgi-
calib. 13.*

The English
forces sudden-
ly assaile their
enemies.

The enemies
well beaten
and scattered.

ber the Prince of Parma had againe commaunded some more prouision to be that morning conueyed into the towne, guarded with seuen troupes of horsemen, and two thousand Harquebuziers, they performed his commaundement: and in a certaine well fenced place nere the Village called Warresfeld (in the way almost a mile off from the Citie) they made a stand. In the meane time while the cariages and waggons doe enter into the citie, presently the Earle of Essex, the Lord Willoughby, Sir William Stanley, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir William Russell, Sir Henry Norice, and his brother the Generall Sir Iohn Norice, hauing with him about two hundred horsemen, also fiftene hundred Musquetiers, and Sir William Stanleys Regiment, with as much speed as they could marching thither, doe suddenly and fiercely charge the enemies sooner then they thought for, by reason of a great mist which dimmed and darkened their eyes at that time. But euen these English forces were by and by encountred by certaine troupes of the enemies foot: bands out of a very commodious place like vnto a fort: and yet did the English very couragiously and valiantly passe through and endure the manifold stormie hot batterings of the bullets, and yet not one of them once brake his order: all keeping themselves constantly together in a wonderfull manner. Then the enemies not knowing what number of Englishmen these were whom they saw appzoch nearer vnto them, they quickly send out vnder Captaine George Cressy Albanoyes a troupe of horsemen: which being well beaten and dispersed here and there (whereof many were slaine and taken) they send out againe Countie Hannibal Gonzaga with his troupe, which in like case were ouerthrowne, and he himselfe by a deadly wound there slaine. So the victors pressing through the thickest of the Harquebuziers, there the third troupe being a troupe of the Enemies horse, seemed as if they would resist them: but by and by they turne their backs, ranne away, and so depart the

field,

field, after two victorious troupes of the English forces had slaine and soze wounded 180. of the enemies: themselves hauing of theirs onely but thirtie persons of all their companies slaine and wounded: amongst whom was that right nobly renowned knight Sir Philip Sidney before remembred, of whose action and manner of death at large I haue thought good here, according to the report of George Whetston and others, actors and eye-witnesses there, thus to declare the same.

I haue before (by occasion ministered vnto me) made mention of the vertuous life and valorous seruice of that renowned knight Sir Philip Sidney, the last yere in the Low Countries, spent to the aduancement of Gods glorie, honour of his Prince, and benefit of Gods Church and of the kingdome of Christ: now is occasion giuen me to set downe his honourable enterprize a little before his death, and so thereby to make his vertuous life, valorous seruice, and honourable death moze rightly renowned vnto the posteritie. Thus it happened in the latter end of the next yere following 1586. the English Nobles, v. the Right Honourable Robert Erle of Essex, by his valour reuiuing his fathers fame; the Lord Willoughby, the Lord Generall Norice, Sir William Russell, and Sir Thomas Parrot, Sir Henry Norice, with diuers others both knights and Gentlemen of good account seruing then on horsebacke; this famous worthy knight Sir Philip Sidney as forward as the best (all these being mounted against the enemy, and his power approaching on the 22. of September 1586. vnto the towne of Zutphen in Gelderland:) This noble knight like Caesar charged the enemy so soze, that first an enuious Musquetier from the spitefull Spaniards espying his oportunitie slew his horse vnder him: who getting to horse againe, was with a paysoned bullet from the enemy shot in the thigh, wanting his Cuisses, which might haue defended him. The wound being deepe and shiuering the bone, yet his heart was good, and his courage

The English forces approaching towards Zutphen.

Sir Philip Sydney mortally wounded.

rage little abated, one Vdal a gentleman alighted and led his horse softly, to whom he thus spake: Let goe, let goe till I fall to the ground: The foe shall misse the glorie of my wound. And so riding out of the field with a rare and constant courage, his wound was searched, no salve too deare but was sought, no skill so curious but was tried to cure, ease, and recouer this noble Souldier languishing in paine, all remedies. Who feeling death drawing on, desired yet (were it Gods will so to be) that he might liue to doe his Countrie moze good seruice: alleaging that he feared not death, but lamented that his yeeres as yet (being but græne) brought forth but leaues, the blomes being faire, no fruite yet appearing, his life could not be lengthened for the enlargement of that good, which both in heart he wished, and in power he would haue perfozmed towards his Prince and countrie, had he liued here longer: who being demanded if he feared not any whit to dye, answered: No whit because I liue thereby.

Touching the honour of the field there fought, as all our English Lords and Knights by their valours much diminished the enemies force and daunted his courage: so amongst them Sir Thomas Parrot stroake downe Gonzaga at a blow, Countie Hannibal was left for dead in the field, and Captaine George one of the enemies commanders, was by the worthe Lord Willoughby taken prisoner: onely Captaine Thomas and Captaine Martin amongst our English were slaine in that fight, and not any moe of accompt missing. So by this honour ensued the vntimely death of this renowned noble Knight on the 17. day of October 1586. liuing iust 25. daies after his receiued hurt, in hope by death to inherit with Christ the Crowne of life and glorie. Whose mortall death how greatly it was lamented of all sorts, from the highest to the lowest, who so please may looke and reade in the Reportarie of this action, afterwards penned by George Whetston Gentleman: where he declareth

clareth how the corps of this noble deceased knight being brought ouer in the Blacke Pinns, so called, was shined in a Hearse within the Mynores in London: and his funerall day being appointed vpon Tuesday the 16. of February next after following in that yere 1586. The solempne order of the same was thus martialled in honourable manner, v2. hauing thre Erles and other Lords of the States his chiefe mourners, with all their traine as they followed the Corps. After them went Sir Wolston Dixi knight then Lord Maior of London, and the Aldermen mourning in their purple robes. And last of al a warlike band of worthy Citizens his welwillers, with weapons trailed in solempne wise, brought the Corps from out of the Quier of the Cathedrall Church of S. Paul in London (after a learned Sermon there made) to the vpper Northeast end of the Isle aboue the Quier by the second pillar, where with solempne honourable ceremonie vsuall, the corps was laid to his rest in Christ Iesus: which done, the said souldierlike Citizens bestowed for their last farewell of their beloued noble friend and Captaine, two bolleys of shot, and so returned home euery man to his house, heauie, mournfull and sad for the losse of so vertuous, honourable and true renowned personage: vpon whose death the aforesaid George Whetston made this Epitaph.

Here vnder lyes Phillip Sydney Knight,
 True to his Prince, learned, staia and wise:
 Who lost his life in honourable fight,
 Who vanquisht death, in that he did despise
 To liue in pompe, by others brought to passe:
 Which oft he tearm'd a Dyamond set in Brasse.

There is another Epitaph vsuallie pendant at the said pillar vnder his Crest, Cote Armour, and colours there fixed.

England, Neitherland, the Heauens and the Arts,
The Souldiers, and the World, haue made six parts
Of the Noble Sydney; for none will suppose,
That a small heape of stones can Sydney inclose.
His bodie hath England, for she it fed,
Neitherland his blood in her defence shed:
The Heauens haue his soule, the Arts haue his Fame,
All Souldiers the griefe, the World his good Name.

*Historia Belgi-
ca lib. 13.*

Anno 1586.

*Parma falleth
sicke.*

After the death of this noble renowned Knight Sir Philip Sydney, so greatlie lamented as well in the Netherlands as in England, the Erle Generall maketh attempt to take the Fort on the other side of Zutphen, placing his Tents in the Velawc; there is a little Island before the Towne of Zutphen, whereunto out of the Citie, there is an open passage almost on drie foote, by a Ford which now and then hath beene kept by a garrison of thirtie souldiers onlie, this he battereth with his Ordinance and taketh it.

The Prince of Parma seeing this Island taken, marcheth to the said Citie of Zutphen, on the fourteenth of October following Anno dicto with a strong power, furnished with great store of all manner of prouision, and the next day after returneth backe two miles from Zutphen, vnto Barcklo, from thence to Wesel and so to Burck: then making a bridge ouer the Rhene, he falleth sick in his way comming to Bruxels, & there being enfeebled by sickness, he ordaineth the Marquesse of Renty, Lord of Montigni (descended of the house of Lalaigue) chiefe Gouvernour of the Armie in his stead.

The Erle Generall battereth with his Ordinance (on the 16. of October anno dicto) the lesser Fort towards the

the North. and commaundeth it (after dinner) to be razed to the ground, and in this place there were 300. in garrison: but in the greater Fort were 800. and in the Citie 2000. when the Prince of Parma himselfe was absent from thence scarce two miles. So as what time neither out of the Citie it selfe, nor out of the Fort anie man came to resist or withstand the Erles forces, this was by them sharplie assailed: in the assailing thereof Edward Standley an English Gentleman (together with Sir William Standley being a Colonell) behaued themselves verie couragiously. For maister Edward Standley climed by the rampere of the Fort, out of which one supposing to strike him through with a pike, the said Edward tooke it perforce out of his hands, and held it stoutlie, and the more the enimie stroue to wrest it from him againe, the higher hee raised the said Edward Standley so much more out of his reach: whereby he escaped the enimies daunger, which deed was the chiefe cause of the victorie. For which enterprise the Erle Generall dubbed him Knight, as by desert, and gaue him a yeerely pension of 600. florens: in this assault there were no more but eight of the Generals men slaine, and there the Counte Hoghenlo was wounded in the face.

The Erle Generall assaileth the little wing neere Zutphen.

Master Edward Stanley Knighted.

His Excellencie on the next day after this battereth, and so taketh the said greater Fort by commoditie of the lesser Fort, and the Ile on the north part aforesaid, so as thereby he might vtterlie stoppe the passage betwene the great Fort and the Citie: and while the garrison were in feare thereof, leauing their Ordnance there at randome, before the Englishmen had placed their Ordnance, they fled into the Citie, and so these Forts together with the Castles of Newbeken, Boxburgh, and other places nere adioyning were taken, whereby all the Countrie of the Velawe was deliuered from the violent extortions, and burning spoilers there before raging.

The Erle taketh certaine Castles.

His excellencie thought not good to assaile the City of Zutphen, because it was stronglie fenced, encompassed with

with waters, euironed with walles, and situate betwene Deuenter, Doesburgh, Lokam, Doeterum and the saide Fort: for he hoped they would then especiallie peels vnto him: if penurie so constrained them by a little and a little. Therefore almost in the midst of winter he remoueth his Campe (which thing also Parma doing) the Erle Generall disposeth his garisons in good order euerie where, aduanceth certaine Leaders, and English Nobles for their approued valours with great honour, and made some others of them Knights.

The Erle incurreth the States displeasure.

And so the Erle Generall hauing performed all these seruices in the Netherlands, was worthilie, well, honourable & highly reputed of them hitherto: but after this (he is said by my Authour lib. 13. fol. 391. pag. 2. (whether and how he deserued it I know not) to incur the disliking of the Estates in some points, as also in that he placed Rowland Yorke aforesaid Gouvernour of the Fort at Zutphen; for although they had bled him in diuers seruices for his benefit before time, yet he was not found so faithfull to them in those causes as he ought to haue bin, and as was expected. Also for that the said Erle Generall made Sir William Srandley knight, giuing him charge ouer 1200. English and Irish footmen, and ouer 200. horsemen: into whose doings the Estates Generall aduisedlie looking, found him also farre more unfaithfull then eyther he should haue bin, or they worthilie deserued at his hands.

The Erle Generall when in the deepe of winter he vnderstood that Parma was departed out of Gelderland, and knowing for certaine that the souldiers appointed in the Osteland (by the confederacie and secret conspiracie of certaine false forsworne souldiers which he had in his gouernment) had reuolted from him, yea and to their great shame (no necessitie vrging them) to runne away from him: and when hee now also saw, that neither time nor place was giuen him for performance of anie further seruice, and the Towne Berck was deliuered latelie from the Siege (from whence Colonell Thomas Morgan was now re-

returned) the Erle General I say now departeth towards Haghe in Holland. But whē his souldiers leauing at random the Ile before Zutphen, remoued their Tents, they were sodainelie & fiercelie charged by Iohn Baptista Taxus the Spanish Colonell: but they escaped away from the enimie, with the losse of some fixe or seauen of the English- *Lib. 13.* men and no moe.

At that time the Estates finding themselves agreedued at the Erles indirect doings (as my Autho^r saith) in those countries, doe make and exhibite vnto him certaine requests for diuers respects: whereof the whole reformation was reserued untill his retorne againe out of England, when God and her Maestie should so permit. And so his Excellencie taking his leaue of the Estates Generall (not sufficientlie contented with his doings) he taketh shipping at Flushing passeth into England, and arriueth at London on the fourth of December Anno 1586.

About this time (for as much as Sir Philip Sidney 1586. late Gouvernour of Flushing was slaine at the siege of Zutphen, as before is said) the Queenes Maestie of England, in his place gaue the gouernment thereof to Sir William Russell Knight (sonne to the Erle of Bedford) a man of great accompt and worthines: He arriued there at Flushing, and with him Monsieur Tyrlone, sometime Admirall of Zeland, who for suspitions in some points, was a long time kept in prison: but being afterwards set at libertie, and discharged of all matters, went into England to render his due and condigne thanks vnto the Queenes most excellent Maestie. *Historia Belgica lib. 14.* Sir William Russell.

Before that the Prince of Parma purposed to besiege Sluce in Flaunders, he leued an armie throughout all the Prouinces of his iurisdiction, making as though he would take his iournie through that part of Flaunders, which we call the land of Waste: These forces about the beginning of the month of May next following, which was in Anno 1587. were disperled into sundrie parts about Bridges by little and little encreasing. And to the end they should the lesse

Anno 1587.

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Parmaes pre-
paration to
march to-
wards Sluce.

Sir William
Russel made
Generall of
Flushing.

lesse suspect them, they giue out speeches that they were sent with Mounſier de Lamot to the Towne of Oudenburgk in Flaunders, to the end they should reſſeſſe the outrageous ſpoiles of the ſouldiers at Oſtend and of Sluce: when now all his hoſt was in a readines, and as well the Bands come out of Germanie as out of the Netherlands, and other Nations were gathered, they paſſed on forwards to the ſiege of Sluce. The Prince of Parma himſelfe on the ſeauenth of Iune departeth out of Bruxels, and the next day came to Bruges leading with him 9. Troupes or Companies, after whom the reſt of his whole hoſt followed: the coming of theſe, and the forerunning fame of their preparation throughout Flaunders greatlie amazed the minds of them at Oſtend, and Sluce. Inſomuch as from the Gouvernours of both townes, diuers meſſengers were ſent into Zeland and Holland to prouide themſelues of ſouldiers, victuals, armour, and other neceſſarie warlike furniture againſt the coming of the enimie towards them.

I haue ſeene (ſaith my Authour) amongſt others the letters of Arnold Greeneveld then Gouvernour of Sluce, written to the forſaid Sir William Ruſſell newlie made Gouvernour of Flushing dated the 9. of Iune 1587. wherein he ſignified vnto him, that he (hauing made diligent ſearch and view as well throughout all the publike magazines or garneres of the Citie, as through all the priuate garneres within the inhabitants houſes of the Citie) could not yet find any more ſtoze of corne, and graine in them all, then might ſerue for ſuſtentation of their owne families euen for a verie few dayes.

Sir William Ruſſell being with the repoꝛtes of theſe letters throughlie moued, had a few dayes before ſent for certaine companies of footemen from the garriſon of Berghen, which within a while after came timely enough: and moreover on the 11. of Iune did he writ vnto the States for ſouldiers alſo. But for corne, and graine, and warlike munitions, he writ vnto the States of Zeland on-
lie,

He, by Peter Vanhela, a Netherlandish gentleman, together with Nicholas Meekirck Lieutenant Gouvernour of Sluce, sent thither for that verie purpose: of whom when they receiued but onelie promises for their answer (because the Zelanders denyed that the danger was not so much as they made report of in writing.) Sir William Russell therefore by these messengers, instanteth the Zelanders on the tenth and eleuenth of that June for speedie dispatch of the requisite prouision, and yet (fearing in meane time their wonted delays) expressely commaundeth Vanhela, that (taking vnto him the Magistrate of Flushing for his helper in this case) hee would finde out some store of corne and graine wheresoeuer he could get it, and that he without all delay should send it ouer to Sluce: who the verie same day (by diligent search made) commaunded by authoritie so giuen him, a Ship which he found laden with corne to depart with all speed vnto Sluce, which hereby was sufficientlie prouided of corne and graine for, and during the whole time of the siege.

Sir William
Russells care
for prouision.

The same day arriued three Companies in Zeland which came from the garison of Berghen, to whom Sir William Russell adding one of his Companies with certaine chosen souldiers, made by foure iust companies, which were in all verie neere 800. men: there arriued then also out of England, that worthie souldier Sir Roger Williams, and certaine other English gentlemen come thither, by reason of the rumors of the enemies approach, daylie about Ostend. So the garrison of Sluce by this meanes increased to the number of about 1600. men.

Sir Roger
Williams.

For by this time the Prince of Parma had pitched his Tents in Cadzandt, an Island in Faunders, & had there the greater part of his host, which was at Bersquin in Flaunders: so that all along that part of the Country they might be safe from the English forces at Ostend: the garrison of Sluce so besieged, made often and stout sallies vpon the enimie, wherein although they made great Skermishes to the foyle of the enimie, yet lacked they manie of their

Lib. 14.

Historia Belgica
lib. 14.

companie. Amongst the nobilitie and gentrie of the Netherlands great commendation for their valour gayned Nicholas Meekirck, from whose side his youngest brother Adolphus neuer departed: also Charles Herogier, Nicholas Mandy, and very manie other Captaines: amongst the English warriours Sir Roger Williams, Sir Thomas Baskerville, Sir Frauncis Vere, and Colonell Huntley, deserued also most worthe and memoizable commendations.

In the meane time when no sufficient power came to succour the Slusians, nor any preparation (before written for) was made by the Estates, all men had then their voyces at large towards the before named Erle of Leicester, their late Gouernour Generall: saying, that of dutie his presence and authoritie was now requisite, that he might the better succour and defend them in this their present daunger.

The Erle Generall returns into the Netherlands.

The Erle Generall then being in England well vnderstanding these things, and thinking occasion was now giuen him to gaine praise and glorie, meanes being made thereunto, he embarketh himselfe with a good number of new souldiers for Zeland: and arriuing at Flushing on the 6. day of July 1587. was there receiued with great expectation and ioyfull welcome of all men. By this helpe of his presence and of the Englishmen arriued with him, the Erle (bestirring him by all meanes possible to deliuer Sluce from the present siege) prepareth all necessarie adiuments and muniments by sea and by land to repell and raise the enemye from the siege thereof.

Countie Maurice of Nassaw when he had intelligence of the Erle Gouernour Generall his returne out of England into Zeland, came vnto him, leauing Countie Hoghenlo in Brabant with three thousand men, hoping greater helpes would come out of Gelderland, Frizland and Verecht, to succour him, which came not so well to passe.

In

In the meane time the Prince of Parma with his forces so mightily battered the towne of Sluce, that he first taking the Fort, battered continually the walles of the towne with thirtie peeces of Cannon, and eight Culverings. To be short, spending vpon them 17400. shot (of which on S. James day from three of the clocke in the morning vntill five in the afternoone, were foure thousand shot made) so that the Prince of Parma himselfe confessed, that (to his remembrance) he neuer performed against any others in one day such violent force and continuall assault. By which great and vehement assault given and exceeding batterie of his Ordnance, there was a breach made in the walles of 250. paces long: into which breach the besieging enemies oftentimes with all their forces made assault vpon the townesmen, but were of them with Pikes, Halberts and other weapons so worthily entertained, that after a great slaughter made of them, the rest were glad to retire into their Trenches againe.

The resistance
of the Slucians.

In which assault, which lasted from nine of the clocke in the morning one day vntill eleuen of the next at noone, the Marques of Renty was hurt, Monsieur Lamot lost his right arme, Scrippen the Leader of the Burgundians, with many Captaines of great accompt, besides others, were slaine, and (as the Enemy himselfe afterward confessed) as many hurt also: when they of Sluce so besieged lost but 150. men only, as was found by a iust relieu taken thereof. And although that the Prince with his Pioners often and dangerously annoyed the inhabitants of Sluce, yet such vigilancie and diligence they vsed, that they met with their enemies in like manner; almost every houre fighting with them continually for nine daies space, with Swords, Targets and Harquebuziers, so long, vntill of the 1600. (which were at the first there placed for garrison) there were in fine but seven hundred left alieue in the garrison, as hereafter more plainly shall appeare.

The losse on
both partes.

The Erle Generall prepareth forces to relieue Sluce.

When the towne had thus been besieged now full seven weekes, the Erle Generall hauing gathered his forces euery where by sea and by land, he entreteth into conference with the Estates, taking counsell of his Leaders how to relieue Sluce with all possible speed. A great Raile was then prepared, furnished with souldiers by the said Estates. To him came Iustine of Nassaw Admirall of Zeland, and other Netherlandish Gouvernours by sea. The Erle Generall with 31. companies of footmen and sixe troupes of horsemen passeth out of Zeland vnto Ostend: where the Right Honourable Lord Charles Howard Lord high Admirall of England, and the Right Honourable George Erle of Cumberland with certaine shippes, wherein went a great part of the Nobilitie of England, sailed into Zeland, purposely as well to helpe his Excellencie, as to see how he did.

His Excellencie had determined to inuade the Port or Haven of Sluce in the very entrance thereof with certaine shippes, well and strongly furnished, at a certaine deepe place vnder the towne where the ships might ride safely. But the Sea-gouernours, Shipmasters, and others experienced in marine affaires (especially they of Zeland) were of a contrarie opinion, thinking it not so conuenient a thing to attempt that which they could not accomplish, but in so doing should rather bring their ships into assured danger. Touching this enterprise diuers were the opinions, which with great dislike troubled their mindes.

Therefore the Erle Generall seeing he could not so do any good with his ships by sea, seeketh now by what deuise he can to trie the enterprise by land. Wherefore when he arrived at Ostend on the 30. day of July 1587. and vnto him were come many English Nobles, besides five thousand men which he brought ouer with him this later time (though he had not so great a power with him as needfull it was for him to haue) yet with those which he had going out of Ostend, he giues assault to the Fort

of Blanckberg in Flanders, and with determination to haue taken Blankenburgh, he sent from Ostend some five thousand foote, and certaine troupes of horse, with two small fielo pées, vnder the commaund of the Lord Willoughby Colonell general, and Sir William Pelham Lord Marshall, his Excellencie went in a Pinnaſſe by sea: where when they came they found the Sconce too well manned and prouided to be assailed, but with great losse: wherefoze his Excellencie commaunded them to retire to Ostend, where the next day they embarked, and sailed to the entrance into Sluce, where they lay seven daies.

The Erle assaulteth the fort of Blanckberg.

In the meane time the besieged towne of Sluce (which had so valiantly endured with so little helpe such and so great stormes with the Enemy, as befoze is said) now also still for two moneths space fully continuing, and saw not any man come to help them (but two only Englishman named Captaine Allen and Captaine Hart, which twice or thrice swam over from Sluce, to make relation vnto the Erle Generall and the Estates of the present estate of the towne): They I say, now halfe despairing of any helpe, by reason the Erle Generall was at some farre with the Estates, began to waxe faint and feeble both in courage and power. For the enemy was now lodged in the Counterscarfe, and had sapped into the Rampart, daily vndermining further into the towne, so as there went a noise amongst them that he was already come into the citie. Besides these things, of twentie pées of Ordnance (which they had at first in the towne) they had now but foure only left, which the Enemy with his vehement shot had not yet broken, neither had they so much powder left them wherewith they were able to hold out fight euen for halfe a day. Wherefoze by all mens iudgements they were not able to endure the enemies assault twelue houres longer together, no, not by all meanes they could possibly deuise.

Wherefoze incontinently after, hereupon they recei-

The yeelding
vp of the
Sluce.

ued compositions from Parma worthe of their valours, vz. That with their bagge and baggage, with their Ensignes flying, the match in cocke and bullet in mouth, they should also presently depart out of Sluce, and march a way downe to the ships in Zeland: And all these were in number only but seuen hundred (as I said before) residue of that sixtēne hundred, which so left the towne of Sluce, yeelded vp vnto Parma and his forces on the 4. day of August Anno 1587. aforesaid.

So the Erle departing on the 17. of August 1587. out of Zeland by ship, he came the next day vnto Bergen, where forthwith he sent away all the forces which hee brought with him, to take the Castle of Hochstrate in Brabant. But that enterprize had no successe.

The Erles
last returne
into England.

On the 24. of August he passeth from Bergen to Dordrecht in Holland, where the Estates doe meete him and take their leaue of him. The 14. of Nouember returning into Zeland to visit the Cities there, and so at Vere in Zeland reconciling vnto him certaine Captaines of the Garrison in secret manner, he departeth thence the 21. of Nouember, and at length taking ship at Flushing the 17. of December Anno 1587. he returneth the second and last time into England.

The death of
the Erle Ge-
nerall.

The Erle of Leicester (late Gouernour Generall, as before remembred) returning into England, liued vntill September following 1588. in which time the Estates were about once more to entertaine him as Gouernour Generall againe amongst them. But he dying on the 14. of that moneth Anno 1588. within a homely house in a certaine wood nere Langley in Oxfordshire at 63. yeeres of age, was buried the 20. day of October Anno 1588. at Killingworth, trying all fortunes.

In the meane time from the Erles said departure out of the Netherlands, let vs leaue him so dead and buried, and returne to the gouernment of those Prouinces againe by Countie Maurice, against Alexander Prince of Parma.

And

And concerning the remedie of those evils in the Netherlands, her Highnes sendeth her expresse Letters vnto the Lord Willoughby &c. (who had then been in the Netherlands her Maiesties Lieutenant generall vnder Countie Maurice, since the Earle of Leycesters first returne into England) of whose seruice from time to time I haue here fit place, occasion and time now offered me, to set downe all occurrents, as the order of the present historie requireth.

This noble Gentleman by birth, and vertuous Lord by his life, Lord Peregrine Bartu (by his title Lord of Willoughby, Eresby and Beck) the only sonne and heire apparant of the Right Worshipfull, or rather Right Honourable (for his birth, vertue and learning) Master Richard Bartu, descended of the Noble house aforesaid (who married the Right noble and vertuous Ladie Katherine Duchesse of Suffolke, widow of that nobly renowned Souldier Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolke) being borne at Wesell in Duchland in Quene Maries time (his parents making their iourney out of England for the profession of the Gospell) by the tender care and good education of his parents being named Peregrine (as borne in a strange countrie) in processe of time from his youth forwards to his manhood proued pregnant in wit, prompt in knowledge, and practised especially in Martiall or Militarie actions: whereby he became the most rare, and surpassing ornament of his noble progenie, and a most honourable and worthe Instrument for the seruice of his Prince and Countrie.

In somuch as his first seruice wherein the Queenes Maiestie employed him, was when in his Adolescence he was sent her Ambassadour vnto Fridericke the second of that name king of Denmark, towards whom he so wisely behaued himselfe, & from whom he so discreetly demeaned himselfe towards her Highnes in his returne and answer, that seldome a better or the like Ambassade hath beene in the like case found in one of so young peeres for her Roy-
all

The Lord Willoughby his birth.

His seruices from time to time.

all Palestie vnto any foraine parts, either before or since his time.

His seruice in
the absence of
the Earle Ge-
nerall.

Next after that his Heroicall spirit, yet further affecting Militarie affaires, as one more desirous to serue his Prince and Countre, it pleased her Highnes with the aduise of her most Honourable priuie Counsell (vpon the great good opinion and liking they had conceiued of his dexteritie) when the Earle of Leycester was the first time returned into England, to send him ouer to the Netherlands as Lieutenant Generall of the English forces there, Anno 1586. where his noble courage so conioyned with dexteritie, and his forwardnes with such fortune, that he himselfe was foremost in all attempts and enterprises of his forces, fiercelie like a Lyon he assailes the enimies, fought with them, spoyled them, and sould them, wherefoeuer he came. So verilie and in such sort, as the Duke of Parma then himselfe confessed of this worthe Lord Willoughbie and his seruice (for foure yeers space in those Countries) neuer anie English man enterprised more boldlie to meete his enimies in the face, more branelie encountered them, nor more painefullie pursued and sought them out neere and farre off, to their disgrace, spoile, and sould, wherefoeuer he found them.

His seruice at
Zutphen.

At Zutphen (as before is mentioned) when the Prince of Parma came thither to releue that Town, this worthe Lord Lieutenant Willoughbie (vnder the Earle of Leycester who came not into the fight) being in place more forward then the rest, marched well mounted, met the enimies couragioullie, brake his Launce in the midst of them, made way with his sword quere where, and so forcible aduentured his noble person through the thickest of them: that all his men nearest him much feared, when his haire were bereaued from his bodie, his plumes pluckt awaie from his head, & his Armes beattered with blowes. (except God would then mightilie preserve and protect him aboue all expectation) he should vtterlie haue bene sould in the fight, and spoyled both of life and all things els about him,

him, he was so desperately endaungered every way.

Yet so mightilie God himselfe doubtles preuailed with him, and for him in the instant hazard of his life, that hee pressed throught the thickest of them without any bodilie harme, and in this hot boile, with his owne hands caught hold of Signior George Cressyonyer Albanoyes before mentioned page. 88. one of Parmas chiefe Commanders of his horse, carried him away prisoner perforce, and (maugre all resisting force of the enemies) sent him to the Estates to be kept their Captiue.

He taketh an
Albanoyes
Captiue.

No Conuoy could at anie time escape his victorious hands, neyther durst anie enimie approach the Towne of Berghen, where and while he was then Gouvernour. Such by the fauour of God was his vertue ioynd with his fortune in his said gouernment, that he was highlie honoured of his owne garrison, and also greatlie feared of his enemies: when he often times made chalenge of the brauest of them, as namelic the Marquesse of Guatto (a Nobleman of chieftest account with the Duke of Parma) who yet for all that refused to encounter with him hand to hand.

He challen-
geth the Mar-
ques of Gua-
tto.

After the returne of the Erle of Leycester Generall of her Maiesties forces in the Netherlands, this worthe Lord Willoughbie (as Lieutenant) with great wisdom, circumspection, diligence, & fidelitie discharged his dutie so honourablie and vprightly in all points, and at all times, that he withstood the enemies attempt, gained the good will of the people of those Prouinces, appeased their troubles, and ended all controuersies in the Townes of Medenblick and Narden in Holland, and also of Camphere and Armude in Zeland to the great peace and common quiet of the same Townes and Countries.

For when Counte Maurice and the Estates had with their forces ensconced the Towne of Medenblick aforesaid, and had opposed their forces against the souldiers in that Towne, they did what they could to surprise, and take the spoile of the Towne from Hounsier Snoy Gouvernour thereof: but little therein did they and their forces pre-
uaile

uasse, vntill (by her Maiesties most Princelie care, and chargeable expences) this worthie Lord Willoughbie created a reconciliation betweene the States and those townes: so as those townes were rendred into the States hands againe without bloodshed.

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Ab. 15.

Parma marcheth toward
Berghen opt
Zome.

After all this the Enemies hauing vainly inuaded the Isle of Thole, lost foure hundred of their men: They then marched with their forces towards Berghen opt Zome, nere the Riuer of Schalde, which citie they prepared to besiege, seeing they could not obtaine the Isle of Thole, being therein hindred, by the watchfulness, vertue and valour of the Count Solme, who in his owne person watched night and day in the Fortresse all the time that the Duke of Parmas souldiers besieged Berghen.

This citie or Marquissate of Berghen opt Zome hath a dignitie, which (after the death of the last Marques of that house named Iohn, being poysoned in Spaine Anno 1567.) descendeth vnto his Sisters daughter begotten by the Lord of Merode and Peterfon: who is married to the Lord of Bersole Baron of Brabant, a follower of the Spanish Kings warres and his adherents, yea though he dwelt at Leyden.

This citie is situate in Brabant by the Riuer of Schalde, and is very large and commodious, builded at the flood Zoma, now by ouerflowings somewhat distant from Schalde; but with a fit Hauen stretching toward Schalde, where it hath a certaine head or foze land, which (being inuironed with strong Ramparts and munitions) a Garrison did vse to keepe the same sometime.

Colonel Drury.
Colonel Morgan.

There was the same time Gouvernour of that Citie a certaine Colonell named Sir Thomas Morgan (since for his valour knighted) a Welshman borne, he succeeded that worthie knight Sir William Drury in that gouernment: The Garrison in that Citie were Englishmen, vnto whom were adioyned some few Netherlandish horsemen; & amongst all these certaine aduenturers which made great spoyle and tooke many booties from
the

the enemy, and therefore were called Boat-halers, in *Historia Belgica lib. 15.*
 Duch Buythailers. These daily made excursions into Brabant, ransacking all places penetrable, making havoc of all they could lay their hands on, besetting the high waies to Antwerpe, Bruxels, and Machlin, by land and by water: yea they robbed and spoiled travellers by high waies (although they were guarded with convenient companies of souldiers) and miserably bereaved them of all that they had about them, carrying away back with them into the Citie of Berghen great riches and spoiles every day. Moreover, they took very many Merchants and citizens of great account as their Captives, which gaue them for their ransomes, ten or twentie thousand Florences a peece.

Outragious
spoylers.

The Duke of Parma therefore on the 24. day of September Anno 1588. sets his souldiers on worke to fall to the siege: and for speedier dispatch of the matter he causeth some to convey thither warlike engines, and great Ordnance for assault and batterie: and others he maketh to bring thither great and small gablons, Masts, Dealeboards, sparrs and boates. He also sendeth thither Carpenters and Smithes with their necessarie tooles: And first he sets upon the Fortresse on the foreland of Berghen, which is called the North Scorne, to cast it downe, placing his Ordnance upon a banke, and so battereth the same Fortresse with many sore blowes: and withall he practiseth by subtiltie also to further the enterprise by suborning two Englishmen to serue his purpose (as he made account by playing a false cast) whom he knew long since when he kept them his captives. These making themselves moued by Parmas request, took upon them (vnder colour that most of the garrison were Englishmen) as they bare him in hand to betray the Citie vnto him: and to the end they might more probably performe this action, they alleaged vnto him that the Garrison were for many causes growne discontented. These two were called the one William Grimston,

The Prince
of Parma lay-
eth siege to
Berghen.

A pretie practice of two
Englishmen
to beguile
Parma.

The politike
deuise of Red-
head and
Grimston.

ston, and the other Robert Redhead (both of them being befoze instructed of the Gouernours of Berghen, how they should herein demeane themselves) with whose p^ruittie they performed all this seruice. They handled the matter so cunningly, that they had by this time gotten of Parma rich chaines of gold, and withall large and liberall promises. This politike deuise was so farre forwards brought, that what was promised vnto Parma from such persons of the Garrison within Berghen, should be performed on the 24 of October that yere 1588. in the chiefe Fortresse which was on the North side of the citie: and to the end Parma should be in the greater securitie and assurance hereof, Redhead pledged vnto him his owne person, and was bound hand and foote to be killed outright, if he brought not Parmas souldiers within that Fortresse.

The enemies
intrapped,
flaine, and
drowned.

Now there were some thirtie or fortie of his souldiers receiued into the gate, amongst whom was the said Robert Redhead, when the Lord Willoughby Gouernour of the towne and of the English Garrison let downe the Port Cullis of wood ouer the gate. But the Captaines and Leaders of the enemies seeing themselves pressed and thrust at their backes by foure thousand of their companie, whereof fiftene hundred were Spaniards, (and that in a very narrow place) determined with courage and manhood to assaile the Fortresse. Using the occasion of the low water, and the ebbe of the sea, they passed through the Ditch, and comming to the Kampart pulled downe the Pallisado, and fought with our men at push of pike vpon the top of the Kampart. But all things were there prepared for Parmas comming, in such sort that they which gaue the assault, were to their great losse beaten backe. Whereunto also happened that the tide of the sea comming in againe vpon them many were drowned in the Ditch, whose number being added to the multitude of those which were flaine, arose to many hundreds, and amongst others were taken there eightene

22 twentie Spaniards Gentlemen of some accompt. This heauie hap and misadventure Parma tolerating so patiently as he could, all sad and melancholike in minde, caused his forces by a little and a little to raise the siege from Berghen, and so to depart towards Bruxels. By this meanes was Berghen deliuered from the siege of the enemies, to their great ouerthrow and detriment, many of whose chiefe men of warre and of the Nobilitie were left there behinde captiued: and the towne of Berghen it selfe from thence-forth became in farre much better and safer state, v. z. both better fortified and moze largely reedified with new and beautifull buildings.

Historia Belgica lib. 15.

Parma raiseth his siege, and departeth from Berghen.

After the siege so raised from Berghen, Count Maurice of Nassaw being inaugurate the Marques of Der Vere in Walchern, in the prouince of Zeland, on the 20. day of Nouember 1588. there in that solemnitie, caused new Coynes of silver money to be made, which hee cast abroad vnto the people, hauing the Armes of Nassaw and of Der Vere stamped vpon them with this inscription: on the one side; Nodus Indissolubilis: and on the other side; Ie Meyntiendray. Other pæces of money were by him also cast abroad, hauing two hands the one ioyning with the other, holding betwene them Mercuries Scepter or Rod, with this inscription: Auxilia humilia, firma consensus facit.

Count Maurice inaugurate the Marques of Der Vere.

In obsidionem Bergensium solutam,
Carmen Numerales.

*Hostes, Ausoniâ vt Rapina par Ma;
Zona Berga tuæ auferatur, instant;
Cunctas Dux ad istud adhibetque artes:
Queis, & te & tua possit occupare;
Frustra hos vertere Berga terga cogit.*

In the moneth of May 1589. three troupes of horsemen which were of Count Maurices and of the Marshall Villers now deceased, and of Chymscies Regiments issuing out for aduenture, fell amongst the Garrisons of

*Historia Belgi-
ca lib. 15.*

Gertrudenberg, and others their companies, which put them to flight so farre as the towne of Oss in Brabant: There were taken (amongst others of the Netherlanders) Captaine Riscier, and the Lieutenent of Skymsky with many others.

A sedition amongst the chiefest of the Spaniards.

When now Parmaes hoste by the siege of Hewiden, the ouerthrow of Hyemert, the yeelding vp of Heyl and other Fortresses vnto them, they thought themselues now strong and safe enough in that part of Brabant: Their Leaders determined in the moneth of September to passe ouer the Riuer Moza, with a purpose to inuade the countrie of Tyle in Gelderland, from whence they would passe either to Buren in Gelderland, or to Vtrecht. But the Spaniards by occasion of a sedition or mutinie risen betwene them and the Italians (which thing the Duke of Pastrana & the Duke of Ascoly were had in beleefe to maintaine against the Duke of Parma) they refused to passe ouer the Riuer, crying aloud, *Vinc il Re, fuora il mal gouerno*: that is, God saue the King, let vs cast off euill gouernment. And when Count Maunsfeld went about to take them, they shot at him with their dagges and great peeces, put him to flight, and dzone him into the Garrison of the Citie of Graue. And when Count Maurice hauing now gathered some forces about him, endeouored to stop their passage euery where againe, planting his Ordnance and Munitions round about Heyl to besiege it: so it happened that Parma was constrained (winter comming on) to dismisse his hoste, and furnishing with conuenient forces of their Garrisons the Castles of Heymert and Heyl and other his defences, he departed to the mouth of the Riuer Deynse, adioyning nere vnto the towne of Sherteghanbusch.

The Duke of Parma in this yeere 1589. was ouertaken by a grienous disease or sickness, many were the causes supposed to be thereof; namely and first that on the tenth day of Nouember 1588. as he was riding from Berghen

Berghen to Machlin, he fell off from a bridge into the water. Unto which chance happened many other evils, such as were the sorrow which he conceived by the euill successe of the Spanish State in the inuasion of England a little before in that last yere 1588. And the siege of Berghen, from whence hee was enforced to depart without any thing done by him. Also that by the Duke of Pastrana and the Prince of Ascoly many things were spoken and done to his reproch and disdaine. And again, because he vnderstood that certaine letters of Exchange (as they call them) sent by him into Spaine (by the instigation of some euill willers which perchance he there had) were neither receiued, nor yet the money for them paid: when those letters mentioned that the money amounted vnto 100000. Ducats: wherefore he laboureth greatly by some meanes to satisfie the Italian Merchants, and about the same time deceased his Uncle by his fathers side called the Great Cardinall Farnesius, by whom he had great helpe and furtherance. To be short therefore, he falling sicke in the moneth of May 1589, all vnhealthie and heauie in plight, then departed to Spada a fountaine in the land of Luke, there to vse the benefit of a Bath, taking his lodging at Montfort, or in the towne adioyning: where he dranke the waters of Spada or Spau for his health sake, and liued after that vntill the 12. day of Nouember 1592. and then died in the citie of Arras in Artoys one of the seuentene Prouinces of the Netherlands.

Historia Belgica lib. 15.

The Prince of Parma falleth into many griefes.

The Prince of Parma his death.

*Thus farre translated out of Emanuel Meteranus,
his Belgic Historio.*



A BRIEF DISCOVRSE
OF THE MEMORABLE VOY-
age to Portugall, Anno 1589. by Sir Iohn
Norice and Sir Francis Drake Knights,
 with the English forces.



Inprimis, to the glory of God and honour of her Maiestie be it specially remembred, that the two Generals aforesaid made certaine orders in number 14. for the Souldiers and Mariners going to sea: and other 54. orders for the Captaines, Souldiers and Sailers, during the voyage, to be by them and euery of them duly and dutifully obserued and performed.

Their Nauie consisting of 160 Shippes great and small, and of 1300 men, set forth from Plimmouth the 17. of Aprill Anno 1589. to the sea.

The Admirall, The Arke: Sir Iohn Norice, Sir Francis Drake two Generals.

The Vizadmirall, The Golden Lyon: Captaine Thomas Fenner.

The Rereadmirall, The Dreadnot: Captaine William Fenner.

The sixe principall Masters of the Quæenes Shippes: Thomas West, Robert Wignald, Iohn Bennet, Robert Hart, Roger Tallent, Richard Burnet.

The five Colonels of the five Regiments in the Nauie and Armie: Sir Iohn Norice, Sir Francis Drake,
 Sir

Sir Roger Williams, Sir Edward Norice, and Captaine George Fenner.

The five Lieutenants Colonels of the five Squadrons: Captaine Thomas Drake, Captaine Sachuile, Captaine Garcon, Captaine Goring, and Captaine Winter.

The five Captaines of the Watch of the five Squadrons and their Corporals: Captaine Web of the Revenge, Captaine Champernour of the Non per illa, Captaine Gifford of the Dreadnought, Captaine Norwood of the Foresight, Captaine George Drake of the Swiftsure.

Corporals: Captaine Young, Captaine Seigar, Captaine Thomas Baker, Captaine Wilde, Captaine Crippe.

The seven Commissioners: Iohn Sachuile, William Winter, Alexander Musgraue, William Fenner, Thomas Drake, James Lancaster, Iohn Goring.

The Secretary of the Paule, Master Anthony Ashly.

The Surueyor generall of the victuals, Master Marmaduke Daryell.

The Treasurer of the Paule,

The Wytreasurer, Master Stalling.

The Surueyor of the Paule, Captaine Ro. Flicke.

The Lieutenant of the Ordnance of the Paule, Captaine James Lancaster.

Captaine generall of the Watch, Captaine Bowyer.

The Master of the Discoveries and Lieutenant Colonel of the Pinnasses, Captaine Foxcroft.

The Transport Master, Captaine Alexander Musgraue aforesaid.

The Clerke of the Store, Master Aldridge.

The five Corporals of the five Squadrons: Captaine Young of the Squadron of the Revenge, Captaine Seigar of the Non per illa, Captaine Thomas Baker of the Dreadnought, Captaine Wilde of the Swiftsure, Captaine Peter Crippe of the Foresight.

A Fournall of the Portugall Voyage Anno 1589.

Wednesday the 17. of Aprill 1589. they embar-
ked at Plimmouth.

Tuesday the 23. of Aprill they fell with the Coast of
Galizia.

Wednesday the 24. of Aprill they landed at a little
Hermitage East side of the Corunna or Groyne, suppo-
sed 12000. strong. From thence to Andyas, where they
had a small skirmish with no losse to the English.

The 25. of Aprill being Thursday, our men wasted
and burned in the countrey what they could with fire
and sword.

Saturday the 27. of Aprill they assaulted the base
Towne of the Corunna and wonne it, with small losse
to them: and the Enemy retired into the high Towne,
not aboue seven Ensignes strong as was thought.

Sunday the 28. of Aprill they so battered a great Ga-
leaz (wherein Ricaldo serued the last yere 1588. as Viz-
admirall of that Spaue sent into England) that the Spa-
niards now not able to keepe her, discharged her Orde-
nance, fired her, and ranne her on ground, with no hurt
to vs at all.

The same day they went from Andyas to the base
Towne of the Corunna, where they found much Beefe,
Salt, Meale, Wheate, Oyle, Fish and Wines as was
thought to victuall 40000. men a quarter of a yere: be-
sides Cables, Hempe, Rolen, Ware, Pitch, Tallow,
and other things for shipping store: which was leuted
for a new force to haue come into England this Sum-
mer. But in fourtene daies there was hardly one bit of
bread, wine or other victuals to be had in any quarter of
the

the Towne, except by some priuate officer or Captaine.

The same day the Enemye lying not farre off thence, presented a Bzauado befoze the Towne gates: against whom when our men sallied forth, without moze adoe or any encounter they fled, and twelue of them were slaine.

Monday the 29. of Aprill our men summoned the high Towne, who refused all parley. Where all the Spaniards that our men could gather (after they had taken them) they slew, to the great amazing of the Enemye be- holding the same.

That night the Spaniards desired parley, and not long after fired certaine houses nere their vpper towne walles.

Wednesday the first of May 1589. our English laid their battery vnto la Corunna the great, where through the weakenes of the Rampier betwene our great Ordnance and the Enemye (which fell downe with oft shaking) they were driuen from their places by the enemies Musquet shot from the towne wall. There was slaine Captaine Spencer, and some few others, and Captaine Goodwin shot through the face. The same day (in parley time) a Spaniard shot at an Englishman, and was hanged therfore by the Enemye: In this parley the Enemye desired to haue faire warres with vs.

Saturday the fourth of May they made a breach in the West side of the Corunna, foure of our men making an assault retired againe without hurt. The same day Captaine Young being dangerously shot died some after.

Sunday the fift of May they assaulted the breach, filled vp by the Enemye, to the hurt of some of our armed men. Two Captaines shot thorow, and Captaine Breyton hurt, Captaine Sydenham slaine, and one Cuckfoot an Ensigne to Sir Francis Drake.

Monday the sixt of May Iohn Kempston Marshall of the Ordnance was slaine with a shot from the high Tower.

Tuesday the 7. of May we marched forth nine Regiments upon the Enemy, which had encamped themselves at a towne called Faro, foure English miles from the Corunna, our men charged on them being eight thousand, and toke their bridge there. On either side the bridge our men entred the water, drave them away, killed some Colonels, wanne their Towne, victuals and provisions, fired the rest of their Villages nere, drave them to retraite, pursued them in chase thre miles or moze, and slew of them in all thre hundred at least: of vs Captaine Cooper was slaine, and not aboute thre moe. There were only hurt of our chiefe Commanders Sir Edward Norice, and Captaine Hender, who recovered both thereof, and Captaine Fulford who died thereof. Of those Spaniards at Faro was chiefe Don Iuan Pacheco Marques de Guasto, and Governour of all Galizia, who fled on horsebacke with the formost.

Wednesday the 8. of May our Sailers went on shore, ranged the countrie, burned and spoiled aboue five miles, returning with some victuall and pillage, without any resistance.

The same night the Non per illa was fired about five of the clocke by negligence in the harbour of Corunna, and about twelue of the clocke that night the Merchant Royall was fired, firemen blowne vp with powder, and some few hurt besides, without moze harme, praised be God.

Thursday the 9. of May we raised our siege from the Corunna, fired some of their ships in the harbour, burnt and rased the base towne and Mills by to the high towne, and so embarked away thence that night.

Friday the 10. of May we set saile from the Corunna, and that day about noone met with vs againe fire saile of our Flæte, which at our setting forth parted from vs about the Coast of France.

Tuesday the 14. of May we doubled Cape finister, the winde then at the East.

Saturday

Saturday the 22. of June we departed from Vigo in Galizia to goe towards Peniche. From Peniche the Armie came to Lisbon, where they staid some two or three daies expecting the coming of the flecte to Lisbon: of which preparation and stay there Sir Anthony Wingfield writeth thus: It may be demaunded (saith Sir Anthony Wingfield, writing vpon this voyage) why a matter of so great moment should be so slenderly regarded, as that the Generall should march with such an Armie against such an Enemy, befoze he knew either the fulnes of his owne strength, or certaine meanes how he should abide the place when he should come to it. Wherein (saith he) I pray you remember the decrees made in the Councell at Peniche, and confirmed by publicke protestation the first day of our March. That our Maie should meete vs in the Riuer of Lisbon, in the which was the store of all our prouision, & so the meane of our tarfance in that place: which came not though we continued till we had no munition left to entertaine a very small fight. We are also to consider that the King of Portugall (whether caried away with imagination by the aduertisements he receiued from the Portugals, or willing by any promise to bring such an Armie into his countrey, thereby to put his fortune once moze in triall) assured the Generall that vpon his first landing there would be a reuolt of his subiects: whereof there was some hope given at our first entrie to Peniche, by the manner of the yelding of the Towne and Fort: which made the Generall thinke it most conuenient speedely to march to the principall place, thereby to giue courage to the rest of the Countrey. The Friers also and the poore people that came vnto him promised that within two daies the Gentlemen and others of the countrey would come plentifully in: within which two daies came many moe Priests & some very few Gentlemen on horsebacke: but not till we came to Torres Vedras, where they that noted the course of things passed,

might somewhat discover the weakenes of that people. There they toke two daies more, and at the end thereof referred him till our comming to Lisbon, with assurance that so soone as our Armie should be scene there, all the inhabitants would be for the King and fall upon the Spaniards.

After two nights tarriance at Lisbon, the King promised a supplie of three thousand foote and some horse: but all his appointments being expired even to the last of a night, all his horse could not make a Cornet of 40. nor his foote furnish two Ensignes fully, although they carried three or foure Colours: and these were altogether such as thought to enrich themselves by the ruine of their neighbours: for they committed more disorders in every place where we came by spoyle, then any of our owne.

So while we staid at Lisbon we both failed of the aide which the King Don Anthony promised us, and we expected, and also because our English Fléete came not unto us thither to Lisbon, we rose by thence and went for Cascayes: where meeting with our Fléete we returned altogether into England, where some of

us arrived at Plimmouth, others at Portsmouth, and others at London in the beginning of the moneth of July

Anno 1589. aforesaid.

Here endeth the Iournall of the Portugall Voyage.



A Iournall of the Honourable service by the renowned Knight S. Iohn Norrie, Generall of the English and French forces, performed against the French and Spanish Leaguers in Fraunce. 1591.



This morning being Sunday, my Lord Generall with Sir Henry Norice, Captaine Anthonie Shirley, Maister William Deuoreux, &c. tooke Post-horses at London to ride to Southampton: where (in taking order for shipping & for diuers considerations)

Aprill. 11.

his Lordship staid untill Sunday the 25. day.

Monday the 26. dict. we embarked and fell downe with the shipping to Portesmouth: where his Lordship staid that night at Captaine Richard Wingfields house.

Tuesday morning the 27. dict. we set sayle being of vs in all 23. ships and other small vessels, and hauing a scant shifting winde at north and north east, we cast an anchor before Saint Helenes poynt in the Wight.

Wednesday morning about ten of the clocke (being vn- 28. till then becalmed) wee hapned of a small gale of wind blowing N. N. west, wherewith we recouered the Haigue.

Thursday about ten of the clocke at night, we anchored 29. before the Castle of Gernsey: and my Lord Generall and some other Gentlemen with him lay at the Castle that night.

Friday morning we set saile from thence, and about five 30. of

1591.
May. 3.

of the clocke in the euening we put into the road of Iarsey.

Monday my Lord Generall expecting the Companies out of the Low Countries, were this daye arriued with Captaine Anthonie Wingfield Sergeant Maior of the Campe: his Lordship went aboard, and lay at anchor in the road all that night.

Tuesday in the morning we loosed from thence, and hauing a fine winde at North and by West, about eight at night we anchored in the road of Pimpowle arriuing in the road called Lemoy's de Guelle neere Pimpoule.

Wednesday the 5. of May we discovered diuers shippings and botes that came from Brehake, and made towards S. Malowes: whereof we tooke one laden with salt and fish. It is to be remembred that those of Brehake and of the Castle taking knowledge of our approach abandoned the Castle, and yeelded themselues to the kings authoritie.

Not long after the enimie fled from the Castle of Lantegard, which was fortified for the king by the Prince Dumbecze now Duke Mountpenser at this day.

My Lord dispatched letters into England from the Abbey of Beauport.

Thursday the 6. of May was spent in unshipping the horses, munition and souldiers.

This day also the Prince Dombecze sent 20. Hopples laden with bread to the Abbey for prouision of the souldiers.

12.

Wednesday the army marched towardes Guyngamp, and lodged in a small village in the way (neere the Abbey) and this night the Guyngampiers hearing of our approaches, set fire on their suburbs, which we might plainelie discern.

This night likewise my Lord Generall rode befoze to the Towne to take view, and to saue as much as might be of the suburbs for the lodging of the troupes.

13.

Thursday, our troupes being with the French accompanied, were lodged in such houses and other places of the suburbs as were left unburned: the same day the enimie sallied out of the town in pursuyng vs, Captaine Wolfe an

an Englishmans colours were taken, which we recovered againe at the winning of the towne and deliuered to him.

Private, those within the towne (not beleueing that we May.
had any Cannon with vs) sent out diuers spies to discover, 14.
which we tooke: This day our Artillerie (being a Cannon
and two Culuerings) came to vs.

Saturday, it pleased my Lord Generall to put them within the Towne out of doubt; for the Artillerie being planted, our first shot was so exceeding well made, as that it dismounted a peece which the enimie played withall from a steeple: the Prince Dombeez beeing present.

Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday were spent in drawing plat-formes, and in planting the Ordinances.

Wednesday the Canons were ready to play being pla- 19.
ced in a Cloyster in the French quarter on the north side
of the towne.

Thursday morning we hauing expected certaine Artillerie of the Princes to haue come from Breit, (which came not to vs) we began the batterie with our owne 4. peeeces: continuing the same all that day, and the next untill three of the clocke in the afternoone to the number of 400. shot: at which time, notwithstanding that the breach was verie vnassailable and small (the wall being passing strong) yet the French humour urged my Lord Generall verie hotlie to an assault. Which vpon so small a possibilitie of doing any good, his Lordship was hardlie drawne vnto: onelie (in regard of the honour of our nation) he made choise of certaine out of diuers companies, wherof Captaine Jackson, Captaine Heron, and Captaine Hayes, to haue the leading: and afterwards (the dice being cast) the chaunce fell to Captaine Jackson and Captaine Heron to haue the point of the assault, and to be seconded by Captaine Hayes, as occasion should serue: who being accompanied with Captaine Catesby and manie other English gentlemen (although the breach was very vnassailable as before, and

May.

exceeding troublesome by reason of the height thereof, and the light falling of the moulder of the wall, and the great number of the fetherbeds, and such like (which the Cannon had beaten downe) yet a great part of our men perforce obtained the verie top of the breach, where they endured a hot and long assault: Captaine Heron receiuing a push with a pike vnder his gorget was there slaine, and about some tenne or twelue of the common souldiers, and besides thirtie hurt with stones, the residue not being able to maintaine the assault any longer (for the causes before remembred) were driuen to retire. The Baron Monluc (hauing in this seruice the conduct of certaine French) shewed himselfe verie couragious, and gayned at that time vnto himselfe great reputation: but the residue (for the most part) came forwards verie coldlie. It was thought good that Captaine Hayes and his companie should not at this time come forwards, but be reserued vntill the next day, at what time the finishing of a Wyne (then in hand) was appointed: during this assault Captaine Dennis an English man (offering a Scalado on the other side of the towne) was shot with a Musket in the bellie, whereof he died shortly after.

23.

Sonday next following (being Whitsonday) beginning againe to play (after a three or foure tyer) the enimie summoned a Parley: which in fine grew to a capitulation in this sort viz. That the next day the horsemen in the towne should depart with their horses and Harquebusses (leaving the Cornet behinde the footemen with their swords) and the Townesmen to fine 40000. crownes to the Prince.

24.

Monday, they came forth accordingly, to the number of 200. horse and 260. foote: and the towne posselt Mounier de Cargamart, being appointed Gouvernour of the same. There was found in the towne (being yeelded vp) foure Ensignes, one Cornet, one Cannon perier, one demy Culverin, sixe Sacres, and of Mynions 2000. weight.

The towne was found to be verie strong, defensible and
sufficient

sufficient able to haue kept the same for a far longer time, May.
if they within had bin honest men: my Lord General doub-
ted not but to haue drawen them of the towne to far strick-
ter conditions then is said, had not the Prince Dombesz
seemed to be verie glad of this, and that his hap sorted to so
good successe, and therefore would not further stand vpon
it.

Wednesday then next following my Lord Generall dis-
patched letters to certaine the Lords of her Maiesties
most Honourable priuie Counsell, to my Lord Norice his
father and to my Ladie his mother, and other his friends
in England.

Thursday the 27. dicto a Muster was taken of the Ar-
mie.

Tuesday the first of June anno dicto, vpon the taking
of Guynghamp, it was purposed that we should haue gone June. 1.
for Morlayx, but (by certaine after Counsels) that intent
was altered: for that it was said that the Duke Mercoeur
was remoued from Pontiny, where he ioynd with 4000.
Spaniards vnder the leading of Don Iohn de Laguna,
who was marching towards Morlayx by the way of
Corlay.

Monday next following the Duke Mercoeur, ariued at
Corlay (a Castle pretending to hold for the King) but in
the possession of Madam de Guyneny, whose brother
Hounlier de Bodolphin is the Dukes Lieuetenant: so
the partie being made before hand, the Castle was rende-
red without one shot of the Cannon.

Tuesday we dislodged towards the enimie and lay at
Chateau Lodune. To this place the Duke sent a Trum-
peter to the Prince with letters; whereunto he answered,
vt patet per copias: here likewise the Prince sent an other
Hartell to the Duke, wherewith he seemed so moued, that
he vowed to offer battell to the Prince.

Wednesday the Duke dislodged and encamped at Que-
remen a villiage distant a league and a halfe from Chateau
Lodune, scituate on the foote of a hill: which (by deepe
ditches,

ditches, enclosures and hedges) confronted a little heath of two miles compasse. To which heath (vpon discouerie of the approach of the enimie, by my Lord Generall (who then with the Prince was ridden to take view of a place conuenient) our battell was drawn.

10. Thursday the enimie within one quarter of a league of the heath sheweth his whole Armie in order of battell vpon the top of a hill: whereupon my Lord Generall disposed the troupes into three battailions, whereof the infantry English made two, and the Launce knights the third. This day was spent in some sleight skirmishes.

11. Friday the enimie drew his Armie to the foote of the hill, and placed his Artillerie vpon the sight of the heath in a place of such aduantage, as it commaunded in the nature of a Cavalier the whole heath: where he bordered all the hedge with shot. Now my Lord Generall sent out 200. footmen to see the countenance of the enimie, who droue them to their strengths, put them to their hedges and Baricadoes, and slew diuers of them vpon the retreat: to these the Duke put forth 500. French and 300. Spaniards to repossesse the place, whom he followed with the Armie. Which being perceiued by the Prince remoting in the heath with Mounsier de la Hunnaday commaunding the auantgard, and hauing his regiment of horse in battell: (my L. Generall, with Mounsier de Pogny, de Pruncanx, Momartin, Bastinay) order was giuen to put forward 300. foot commaunded by Captaine Anthony Wingfield, Captaine Moreton, & the English horse led by Captaine Anthony Sherley: this direction was valiantlie prosecuted by ours, but speciallie by the English: so as the enimies horse and foot which were in the playne were enforced to flee, manie slaine, and the rest driuen to saue themselves within their Artillerie: being taken in this charge Mounsier de Guybreun Colonell of the foot of the Armie, and slaine Don Rodrigo chiefe Marshall of the Spaniards, one Spanish Captaine, also the number of 200. French, and 60. Spaniards.

This

This resolute charge so amated the enimie, as that June- they suffered within 200. paces of their Cannon to disarm the dead, and to retire at their ease.

In this charge Captaine Anthonie Sherley gaue such an example to the French horse as was admired, and the Companies on foote performed their parts with no lesse valour: naimelie the Sergeant Maior and Lieutenanc Long, who receiued in his bodie five Harquebuz shot: the rest of the day was spent in skirmishes.

Saturday the enimie made a great shew to come forth, 12. and sent out some number of shot: against whom Captaine Anthonie Sherley with fiftene horse, and some few foote made them quicklie take their heeles, pursuing them to their Baricadoes, where his horse was shot in the head, and some small hurt done.

Sunday, little was performed that day. 13.

Monday being S. Iohns day (as they write after the Roman Kalender) with them it was thought somewhat would haue bin done in the honour of the day, but in deed nothing at all: for the Duke vsed it rather as a colour whereby to runne away, hauing that night withdrawn his Cannon, and retired himselfe to Queremen.

Wednesday the 16. of June, Hounſier de la Noë with the troupe of the Counte Montgomery consisting of 100. Curaces, and the Counte de Comburg came vnto Chateau Laudra: whose ariuall promised some good successe to the kings affaires.

Thursday being Midſomer day the Natiuitie of S. 24. Iohn Baptist, we dislodged to Quintine.

This night the enimie being lodged at Corlay within 3 smal leagues of vs, an enterprize was made vpon some of their light horse that lay wide of their Campe: which for that it was not attempted by footmen (as my Lord Generall earnestlie perswaded them vnto) it tooke no great effect: sauing that there were killed some 16. of a Corps du Garde, and their horse taken. The rest might easily haue bin had as good cheape, if the horsemen would haue ligh-

June.

ted and forced their Baricadoes: the French thought they had done wonderous well, and so that seruice ended.

Monsieur Tremblay (who had the command of the French Light horse) was now sleightlie shot in the thigh: other hurt we receiued none.

Friday the 25. day the Enemy attempted a reuenge, and came forth with some horse and foote, and gaue vs an alarme: which was performed so fauourably, as they neither hurt man nor beast.

29.

Tuesday being S. Peters day, my Lord Generall dispatcheth certaine letters by Peter Browne to certaine the Lords of her Maiesties most Honourable priuate Councell, to my Lord Norice his father, and to other his friends in England.

Iulie. 2.

Friday the second of Iuly Anno 1591. the armie dislodged to Pleu or Plessue.

Tuesday the first day we marched towards Lamball, and lay in a small Village in the way.

Wednesday about ten of the clocke in the morning the towne of Lamball was entred at the West South-west, and by Captaine Symmes and Captaine Richard Wingfields Ensigne, who led two hundred shot: The Southside of the towne was entred by Captaine Hall and Captaine Guest with other two hundred shot. Both these were seconded by Captaine Dolphin with one hundred Pikes, whom Captaine Mayne was appointed to haue followed, if occasion had so serued. But the aforesaid Captaines Symmes and Hall with their troupes came so resolutely vpon the Baricadoes of the Towne, that the enemy was forced to abandon the same, and to make a hastie retreat into the Castle. From whence Captaine Baynton and Barbar Lieutenant to Captaine Symmes were both shot, and died that day: Captaine Richard Wingfields Ensigne bearer hauing receiued from the walles of the Castle a shot through both his thighs at that time.

Thursday there were two of our Cannons mounted
on

on the Southwest side of the Castle; and that day the Enemy made some proffer of a sallie vpon Captaine Halles quarter.

Friday, a Spurre which couered the Gate of the Castle was made assaultable: by two of the clock in the afternoone two Frenchmen were sent to discover the breach; and it was appointed that other French should haue entred the same, who should haue been seconded by the Lieutenants one Guest and Braconbury. But the first of the French performing but badly, and the second flatly denying, Monsieur de Mo Martin was enforced to aduance himselfe somewhat further then his place required: whereby he receiued a Harquebuzze shot in the thigh. Being iudged by my Lord Generall and Monsieur de la Noë, that the Spurre (when it should haue beene taken) was not assaultable, it was thought good that certaine shot should be sent out in the smoke of the Cannon, to lodge themselves directly vnder a Bulwarke vpon the right hand of the gate, whereby the breach might in some sort be flanked: Whiles Monsieur de la Noë stood behinde a Baricado, to beholde how those that were sent performed this seruice, he was shot in the head with a Musquet, whereof he died sone after.

At the time of this seruice one Monsieur de Boa Captaine of a Companie of Light horse, was slaine with a small shot.

My Lord (well weighing the slow successe of this enterprise) thought it best to deferre the seruice vpon the Spurre, vntill the darknes of the night following: His Lordships purpose was to assault with some thirtie shot and Pikes well armed (if the height of the breach would haue been taken) whereof little doubt was made.

The leading of these men was committed to Lieutenant Guest: it was further resolved, that Captaine Hender with other thirtie shot and Pikes should lodge himselfe vnder the great Baricado on the right hand of the Gate; and to assay by all meanes he could to worke himselfe

selfe farther vnder the very foundation thereof.

July.

In the darknes of the night my Lord Generall caused two with firelocke peeces and two Pikes to discover the breach, who made their way without any great difficultie: Lieutenant Guest followed with two Pikes only, and sixe Musquetiers, who winding to the height of the breach (besides many soze blowes with stones) received two shot vpon his armour, whereof one was a very dangerous wound, and so retired from the place which was so flankered, as it could not well be kept.

Sunday the 11. day of July 1591. Master Danyel desirous to see out of the height of a Tower, received a shot in the shoulder with a Harquebuz: And in the same place one Master Pawlet was shot in the head, whereof he died presently.

Vpon an assured intelligence that Duke Mercoeur with his whole force was come to Pleny Ingot with a resolution to raise our siege; my Lord Generall at the instance of the Prince (most of our French hauing at that time forsaken vs) thought good to dislodge and to meete the Enemye. We dislodged, and that night the Armie came to Queymer, where we continued untill the last of July present.

26 Monday fourtnight following my Lord Generall sent letters to the Lords of the Councell by Master Browning.

Tuesday the 27. Monsieur de la Verdune came to the Prince with 220. horse, and 700. fote: The Marques de Villeures did accompany him.

30 Friday the Armie dislodged and lay that night at Brehake.

August.

1 Sunday the first of August, the Prince Dombecz, my Lord Generall, Monsieur de la Verdune, and the principall Commanders amongst the French being followed with twelue hundred shot, whereof foure hundred were English (twentie being taken out of euery Companie) and all the Cauallerie did march from the armie at Brehake

hake towards the Enemie encamped by Ingon. The in- August.
tention was to haue cut off thre Cornets of the Ene-
mies horse which lay at a little Village about a mile and
a halfe off from the strength of the Armie. But (vpon
an aduertisement taken) it was found that they dislod-
ged themselves that morning, and had drawne them-
selues to another Village, not fve hundred paces from
their Armie: We comming to the first place and missing
the Enemie, sought them in the second, from whence
likewise (vpon their alarme given by their Sentinels)
they had withdrawne themselves to the armie. Yet in
this second place some small resistance was made by
French shot: which being sone ouerthrowne, and some
25. of the Enemies horse taken (which in a haste scare
they left behinde) Monsieur Tremblay seeing some thre
or foure score of the enemies horse begin to make a head
and proffer to passe a Riuer, determined to charge the
first that would attempt the same. In which charge, be-
ing least of all the rest (foure only excepted) that charge
with him, his horse stumbling and so falling with him,
he was taken prisoner, after a sleight hurt receiued in his
face with the shot of a Pistoll.

Tuesday our Armie dislodged to Kerfo. 3.

Thursday to Monconter. 5.

Saturday from thence to S. Brieux. 7.

Sunday my Lord Generall dispatched letters into 8.
England by Peter Browne the Post.

Saturday we remoued to Ville Rabel. 21.

To this place came Master Barker with my
Lords horses out of the Low Countries.

At this place considerations were drawne by the
Prince and his Councell, which implied a necessitie for
the marching of the Armie in the high parts of Britany,
wherunto my Lord Generall in writing answered his
opinion.

Tuesday the 24. of August dicto, the Armie came to 24.
Collinee.

T

Thursday

The 26. of August.

Thursday the Armie dislodged, and because the Prince was certainly enformed that Hounſier de Mercoeur came to Benne, it was certainly reſolved that the Armie ſhould that day march to S. Meyn: but through the vncedines of all things apperteyning to the Cannon, and diſtance of place, that courſe was altered, and for that night we lodged at Medrimak a reaſonable faire village in the mid way betweene Collinee and S. Meyn. Here the Prince Dombeeze underſtood that Hounſier de Mercoeur had in all ſecrecie diſlodged that night befoze from Diuant and was come to Pleumalan, with a reſolution to preuent vs of our lodging at S. Meyn: Pleumalan is two leagues from Diuant, and foure from S. Meyn; from Medrimak to S. Meyn but three leagues. Whereupon it was concluded, that Hounſier de la Verdune accompanied with 80. Curraſſes, 300. Harquebuſ, a Cheuall, and 400. Engliſh ſhould diſlodge about midnigh: and aſſay (if by a ſpeedie march towards S. Meyn they could) befoze the enimie ſhould inueſt the towne with thoſe forces.

27. Friday we diſlodged verie timelie, and (in our march) were certiſied that S. Meyn was inueſted with thoſe forces, ſent the night befoze with Hounſier de la Verdune: and that it was not heard that the enimie had anie ſuch intention as befoze.

31. Tuesday the thirty one, and laſt of Auguſt we diſlodged to Yfendit. Here Hounſier de la Verdune left the Prince.

The ſecond of September.

Thursday the ſecond of September anno dict. the Armie remoued to Breal.

3. Friday the third, from thence to Moyal.

Saturday from Moyal to Chateauuiron.

Sunday my Lord Generall was invited by the inhabitants of Rheyas, to viſite their Citie.

Thursday we diſlodged to Chateau burg.

11. Saturday from thence to S. Hulbin.

At this place lay the Armie when the Caſtle of Chastillon was taken in by aſſault.

Friday

Friday my Lord Generall sent letters into England by
Captaine Maxie. 246

Tuesday we remoued to Feynes.

Thursday the seauenth of October anno dict. we dis- 28.
lodged to Bauongie Simples. The seauenth
of October.

Friday from thence to S. Ouen. 15.

Sunday from S. Ouen to Ferie.

Monday we remoued to Bauongie.

Monday from Bauongie to S. Hillarie.

Monday the eight of Nouember dict. we dislodged to
Tilyel.

Thursday the eleuenth day we dislodged from Tilyel to
Fugeralles.

Wednesday to the Castell of Dorec.

This fort seemed of such strength vnto the Prince Dom-
beez, and some of his Counsell (as Mounsier la Verdune)
that they thought it not meet to be vnder taken without spe-
ciall meanes, such as we wanted: hauing neyther munition
nor any other thing fit for seruice, sauing two or thre smal
iron peeces for batterie. Our men (such as were reserved
from the extremitie of the then late sicknesse amongst vs)
being verie weake and feeble, hauing wanted of long time
before both clothes and money: yet it pleased God that by
the most politicke and circumspect direction of my Lord
Generall, the enemy was drawen to abandon the same this
present night, to the great freeing of those parts there a-
bouts: and Captaine Latham was put in as Gouvernour
of the same.

The same Sunday at night my Lord Generall sent
Mounsier Carmarak with letters to the Lords of the
Counsell.

Friday the Arme dislodged to Pyboray.

Monday from thence to Ernye.

Thursday the second of December anno dict. the Ar- The second of
mie dislodged from Erny to Gorrone. December.

From this place my Lord sent letters into England by
Captaine Richard Wingfield, Captaine Moreton, and

Captaine Dennis, who had licence to repaire thither.

19 Sunday our Armie dislodged to Ambrizer, where my Lord Generall kept his Christmas.

28. Tuesday we dislodged from thence to S. Georges.

29. Wednesday, and so from S. Georges to S. Germyns.

January.

Saturday the eight day of Januarie anno dicto the

8. Armie remoued to S. Iohn sur le Meyne.

Sunday from thence to Baconiere.

10. Monday from Baconiere to Bourne en le Forest.

11. Thursday the Lord Generall road to Viexeric, where the Princes of Condy and Dombeez (by commandement from the king) met together for the determining of some present seruice against the league, which was concluded: and in fine, Sir Henry Norice (at the request of the Prince Dombeez) was sent ouer with letters to the Lords of the Councell, to my Lord his father, and my Ladie his mother, and others his friends in England: and withall to know her Maiesties resolution, whether for the reenforcing of the troupes in Britanie, or for the disposing of them elsewhere.

28. Monday Sir Henrie Norice departed from Laual, to imbarque himselfe at Cane.

Februarie. 1.

Monday the first of Februarie anno dicto, at night M. Carmerek returned with letters to my Lord Generall: wherein his Lordship had licence to come ouer.

18 Thursday the Lord Generall departed from Goron (where the Campe at that time lay) for England: leaving Captaine Anthonic Wingfield Sergeant Maioz sufficientlie anthorised till his returne.

21. Sunday the Lord Generall came to Cane, where for want of sufficient tyde he was driuen to stay untill the last of this moneth.

March. 1.

Monday the first day of March anno dict. his Lordship finding a Barque of M. Champerneyes, hee imbarqued himselfe in the same, whom Colonell Sherly, and Captaine Lo with others also accompanying, they had a verie good gale blowing full Southwest, which continued untill three

in Fraunce against the Leaguers 1591. 133

three of the clocke the next morning: after which time we were very much becalmed, untill ten of the clocke. When hauing a reasonable faire winde at west southwest, we recovered the Isles of Wight: where wee had very much foule weather. So þ his Lordships horses being in a smal fleebote, some doubt was here of the safetie of them: which afterwards (God be thanked) obtained safetie the harbour: we being within the point, there anchored, and the next morning his Lordship landed at Portes-mouth.

*Here endeth the Iournall of the seruice in Fraunce
against the Leaguers. Anno. 1591.*

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THE



THE MEMORABLE SERVICE OF THE NOBLE

Generall Sir *Iohn Norice* Knight, per-
formed Anno Dom. 1594. at Brest
in Britaine.



The first of September our worzhie
Generall Sir Iohn Norice, landing
with new forces out of England at
Penpole, receiued letters presently
from Marshall D'Aumond and Sir
Thomas Baskeruil, who commanded
in his absence the English troupes,
being then before the Castle of Morlayx, in what termes
they stood expecting euery day to be fought withall by the
enemie Duke Mercœur, who was aduanced for the same
purpose within thre leagues of them, and did but onely
attend the comming of Monsieur Boisdolphin, with some
French horse to ioyne with them: but this their tempo-
rizing in the end cost them the Castle, for immediatly
the very next day after the Generals landing with great
expedition, to wit, the second of September he put him-
selfe vpon the way to Morlayx, and vpon the fift of the
same moneth arriued there, being fourtēne leagues di-
stant.

His comming was generally ioyed at by all the Bri-
ttons, but especially by the inhabitants of Morlayx, whose
good or ill estate depended on his comming: for both the
Castle (a cruell neighbour) held against them, and the
Duke Mercœur was at hand to rescue the defendants,
who in assurance of reliefe from him acquitted them-
selues

selues manfully, namely the Gouvernour himselfe Monsieur Rochempoul, the Count Magnion, and Monsieur Rostin, with diuers other gallants. But the Generall so animated the Enemye, that the Duke Mercoeur not onely stayed from marching neerer vnto vs, but the tenth of the same retired with all his forces both French & Spanish, assuring himselfe that he could expect of Sir Iohn Norice nothing but blowes. They of the Castle acquainted therewith, within two daies after the Dukes retreat yielded vp the Castle. So that only his presence without the hazard of any of her Maiesties subiects, both enforced the Duke to retire, and the Castle to yield.

This Castle thus rendred, we staid there ten daies, in respect that the Marshall wanted money for the satisfying of his people: whereof at the last he was furnished by those of the towne of Morlay. Then Monsieur de Lyscot, a wonderfull braue man, and the Baron of Molac were sent befoze with some Harquebuziers, to the end they might blocke vp the Fort of Croyzon by Brest, and preserve the quarters about, who were further assisted with foure hundred men out of our ships by Sir Martin Fourbysher who commaunded the English shippings. And presently the armie dislodged to a place called Iuez, thence to a Village called La Fou, next to Chastrau-lin, the next day to Lacornan a village three leagues from Quimper-Corentin which was held by the Enemye.

The same night the Marshall with foure hundred French, and Sir Iohn Norice with as many English marched to Quimper-Corantin, and on a sudden surprised the suburbs, and possessed them with smal resistance. The towne was willing to yield, but that the Garrison would not suffer them. But Sir Iohn Norice, whose minde was still to doe some exploit against the Spaniards at the Fort of Coryzon, leaving this towne inuested by the Marshall and three of our English Regiments, commaunded by his brother Sir Henry Norice

our

October.

our Lieutenant Generall, himselfe only with his owne Regiment, and his owne companie of horse, marching towards the Fort, and lodged that night at Croyzon. And the next day late downe before the Fort.

2. 3. 4.

Three daies were spent in unshipping & bringing up the Artillerie, which were fourtēne pēces (whereof the Marshall furnished but two Culuerings) and in making of appoaches, which was greatly hindred by the want of Gabions, Pioners, and other prouisions for the making of platformes, which we hoped by promise to haue had in a readines sent vs from the Gouverneur of Brest: but our Generall could procure almost nothing from thence but with many difficulties by reason of the weather.

5. The first of this moneth we had newes that the Marshall and Sir Henry Norice had Quimper yielded vnto them.

Sir Anthonie
Wingfield
slaine with a
Cannon.

6. The first of this moneth the Enemye made a sallie out vpon our trenches, but were very brauely beaten home againe with the losse of seuen or eight of their men: but yet this their losse was very vnfortunately answered by the death of Captaine Anthonie Wingfield our Sergeant Mator generall, being shot with a Cannon out of the Fort, as he stood by the Gabions with his Rapier drawne, the which with the shot was beaten through his bowels. This man with great reputation had long time serued her Maestie both in the Low Countries, Portugall, and Fraunce: and at his last going into Britaine, so disposed of his estate as if he were neuer to returne; and the same day, or the day before his death, tooke such order for his debts, as if he had a presage of his end.

7. 8. 9. 10. 11.

The next day the Marshall D'Aumond and Sir Henric Norice with our English Regiments, came to vs from Quimper, and were quartered at Croyzon & thereabouts. After whose comming foure daies were spent in mounting of the Artillerie, planting of our Ordnance, and making of platformes for them to play.

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On the 12. day the Enemye made a sallie vpon the French trenches: who hauing not the leasure to arme themselves, lost betwene thirtie and fortie men, and as many hurt: and from thence they aduanced themselves towards our trenches, where wee lost in their defence ten or twelue men: but we did put them againe in possession of their trenches.

Hauing now all things readie for the batterie, I will as well as I can describe vnto you the Fort.

You shall vnderstand that moze then two parts of the Fort was defended by the water, the rest was made so exceeding strong, as either by arte or charge could be done.

On the South front thereof on each corner were two exceeding strong Bastions; that on the West side was seuentene paces in the front, that on the East side tenne paces: the Curtaine betwene both was 37. fote thicke at the top; and within these they had made a very large intrenchment, and the Bastions were exceeding well flanked from the Rocke by the water side, planting both on the flankers and bastion some great Ordnance. We lay entrenched within three or foure paces of their Counterscarp: the Frenchmen on the East side, and wee on the West side, the batterie lay in the midst betweene the trenches. These things thus prouidently ordered by the Marshall and our Generall; on the 23. our Artillerie began to play, and continued some seven hundred Cannonodos, but did so little harme by reason of the strength of the place, as scarce any shew of a breach appeared, onely wee did beate away their parrapete and some of their flankers: whereupon some hundred men commaunded by Captaine Lyster, were sent to view and see if they could hold the Counterscarp. Then many of our braue men and gallants thirsting after honour, desirous to doe somewhat farther, hauing possessed themselves of the Enemies Counterscarp, which onely they were commaunded to attempt, undertooke the breach,

U

which

which they performed so well, as that notwithstanding the vn-satiableness of the place, and the great resistance the enemy made. Yet the most part of them attained to the very top thereof, which they held for a while, but were afterwards repulled. This enterprize was with wonderfull great resolution and valour seconded by S. Thomas Barkeruill, who likewise got so farre as the point of the breach.

There were lost in this attempt manie
braue men, namelie,

Slaine in the assault.

Captaine Barker.

Captaine Prudder.

Captaine Jackson, Sergeant Maior of Ostend, who
had no charge there.

Haynes. Ensigne to sir Henry Norice.

Corporall Essex.

M. Throgmorton, and some 16. or 18. souldiers.

Hurt in the assault.

Captaine Audley.

Captaine Bartley.

Captaine Couch.

Captaine Goodwins Lieutenant.

Captaine Williams Lieutenant.

Captaine Bucks Lieutenant, & other priuate men.

Burned with Powder.

Sir Thomas Knowles.

Captaine Ashendon.

Captaine

Captaine Bishop.
Lieutenant Larkley.
Captaine Lopeley.
Maister Waineman, and diuers others.

You are to vnderstand that this attempt was onelie made by the Englishmen on the bastion of the west side, for the Frenchmen neuer attempted any thing against their Bastion, aleaging that it was not Assaultable.

The Marshall and our Generall seeing the little effect^{24.} that our Artillerie wrought, deuised to make a mine on one of the bulwarks, namelie on the East bastion towards the French trenches in perfecting thereof some 17. or 18. dayes were spent.

But on the 30. being an exceeding wet morning where- by our powder and match were not fit for seruice, the enimie againe found thereby oppertunitie to fall out vpon the French trenches, and killed so betweene twenty and thirry of them at the least, among whom was Mounſier Lyscot, a verie braue gentleman one of the Marshals of the Campe, who was abandoned by the French and their trenches wholie possessed by the enimie, but our English men did presentlie repoesse them of their trenches, and killed some of the Spaniards. Our nation lost an exceeding great friend of this Mounſier Lyscot, he exceedingly loued our Generall, as if he had bin his owne father, and generallie faoured all English men, and gaue vs the reputation to be verie braue souldiers.

By the seauenth of Nouember our mine was reasona-
ble well perfected, and a determination held againe to be-
gin the batterie, with a resolution that so soone as the
myne should be blowne vp which was made towards the
bulwarke by the French trenches, that the Frenchmen
should assaile that part, and the Englishmen their Bastion,
and that others with scaling ladders should make at-
tempts in euerie corner, so that the defendants should be

Nouember. 7.

on euery part assailed. But the Marshall being that daie sicke, sent in the morning for our Generall, and shewed him his letters from the Gouvernour of Rennes, and from diuers others, by which he was aduertised that Iohn Don Ioan de la Auquilar Generall of the Spaniards, was marching towards Croyzon with all his Spanish forces to rescue the fort, & was already aduanced to La-cornan a village within five leagues of vs, and therefore aduised our General to dislodge to Croyzon, thinking it not fit to hazard any men, hauing so strong an enimie at hand ready to toyne battell with them. But Sir Iohn Norice hauing his courage nothing daunted with the approach of the enemies, his heart seruing him both to win the fort by assault, and to encounter his enimie in the field: shewing what a dishonour and disreputation it were to abandon the siege, and also what little cause the enimie should haue to aduance himselfe farther if the fort were gotten, his coming being onelie to rescue it. He so much importuned the Marshall, that he gaue him wholie the ordering of that dayes seruice. Immediatlie our Generall gaue order to the Cannoniers for the batterie, and caused the Artillerie to play. Euerie man was assigned his charge, some to the assault, other with scalados to attempt to enter, and by 12. of the clocke he caused fire to be set to the mine: which albe- it did not so much as was looked for, yet it made the ac- cesse so easie vnto the French, as that a man might haue ridden vpon horse backe: and our men, namely Captaine Latham, Captaine Smith, and Captaine Iohn Norice, with diuers other gallant gentlemen gaue vp on the other bulwarke, and continued the assault without losing one pace of the height vntill halfe an houre past foure, and in the end first entered the same, and sealed vp on three En- signes that were there, and put euerie man they found in the fort (sauiing one alferrez) to the sword: some of the Spaniards leapt from the rocke to the water, but our Warri- ners with their smal boats met with them and slew them: some three or foure others being taken escaped with their
lives

lives, no man was found, Au sang Froyd.

Sir Thomas Baskeruil serued this day with great valour and industrie, to the admiration of all men. Our seamen and Marriners this day acquitted themselves wonderfull brauelie, and were exceeding forward in all attempts, as may well appeare by that valiant Knight Sir Martin Fourbisher, who in the assault receiuing a hurt, is thereof now dead.

The chieftest of the French men, namelie such gentlemen as seruing on horseback, putting themselves that day on foote, did exceeding gallantlie, namelie, Mounſier Roumege, Vn Maistre du Camp, a man of great courage, and who most intirelie loued our Generall, was slaine vpon the rampart, and his Ensigne by him: who if they had bin well seconded, vndoubtedly they had caried it first, and had got the reputation of the first entrie. As for the rest I hold them nothing worthe of commendations in this action.

Slaine in the assault.

Captaine Edge once Captaine of our Generals Gaurd.

Lieutenant Flud.

Captaine Smiths Lieutenant.

Ensigne to Captaine Brett.

Eight Gentlemen of our Generals own company.

Manie other Gentlemen, and betweene twenty or thirty priuate men.

Hurt in the assault.

Sir Thomas Baskeruil.

Sir Martin Fourbisher, who is now dead.

Captaine Iohn Norice.

Captaine Brett.

Captaine Smith.

1. The victorie being thus gotten by the great vertue and admirable industrie of our Generall, the fort being appointed to be raised, we dislodged the next day to Croyzon to ioyne with the rest of our croupes, to attend there what the enimie durst doe, who within two dayes after, found reason to retire themselves five leagues further from vs.

Thus haue I finished I assure you truelie, although not largelie: all that was most remarcable in this dayes seruice.

It may be I giue not namelie to euerie man the honour he deserued, but therein I excuse my selfe with my shortnes in wryting, & also my selfe being herein an Actoz, my eye was not at leasure to note euerie mans desert. There was found in the fort 29. barrells of powder, some match, and verie few small shot: and of meate, bisket, wine and beefe reasonable good store. I must a little commend the defendants, for an enimie deserueth his iust praise, especiallye the chiefe Commaunder. He neuer in all these attempts shewed himselfe daunted, he made sundrie sallies, but most vpon the French, to his great aduantage and reputation. He lost befoze this last dayes seruice 60. men, some at his sallies, some with our Cannon, and some at our first attempt vpon the breach, also this very last day our Cannon playing incessantlie vpon the maine courtaine, betweene the two bastions slew fiftie of his men. This last assault continued almost five houres without intermission, they neuer quailed untill he was slaine, which was a small time befoze the entrie, and then the greater part being slaine, the rest ouer tired and hurt, were forced by our Gallants to retire, and so there were slaine of Spaniards in this fort almost 400. I note another signe of his great resolution, for if he found anie willing onely to speake of peelding, he would cause him to be bound to a stake or post, and exposed him to the breach, leaving his armes at libertie to fight for his defence. I hope no man will dislike if I commend the valour of the enimie which was conquered, for the greater is the honour of them that were the Conquerours.

querours. This their vaine resolution might well haue serued their turnes, if they had not dealt with our Generall who was as resolute as they, and therein ouermacht them. For the next day, Don Ioan de l'Aquilar sending a trumpet for the redeeming of prisoners, our Generall sent him answere that their ransomes were payed, and that hee was now as readie and at leasure to fight with him. This victorie achieved, he sent the three Spanish Ensignes into England, and presented them to her Maiestie, who as a most sacred and gracious Prince, most highlie esteemed, and louinglie accepted them. God of his infinite mercy send her daylie so to triumph ouer her enemies, and that it will please him to protect our Generall for her greater seruices.

FINIS.

Here endeth the memorable service of S. Iohn Norice knight, at Brest in Britaine. 1594.



THE MEMORABLE SERVICE OF THE NOBLE

Generall Sir *Iohn Norice* Knight, in
Ireland (after his returne from *Brest*)

1595. with his death there, and bu-
riall here in England 1597.

March. 1595.

Generall No-
rice departeth
for Ireland.



His noble Knight and renowned
Generall of her Maiesties forces
in Britaine (immediatly after the
said service done by him at the
Fort of *Brest* in that Province) a-
riuing in England in the moneth
of March Anno 1595. after he had
stayed at London a moneth or

thereabouts, was thence by her Maiestie commaunded
ouer into Ireland: and with him to embarke his forces
appointed directly ouer thither vnder the conduct of his
brother Sir *Henric Norice* Knight; there to haue his
Commission drawne, as Generall of her Maiesties for-
ces in that kingdome.

May. 5.

He landeth at
Waterford.

After his landing at Waterford (which was about the
fift or sixt of May Anno dict.) he dispatched letters to
Sir *William Russel* Knight, Lord Deputie of Ireland,
signifying his landing at Waterford aforesaid, and with-
all crauing leaue for the ease of his bodie, that he might
stay in his gouernment of Munster for some short time:
which as it seemed was granted him, in regard that he
staid there about thre weekes, and then remoued
thence to Dublin, to the said Lord Deputie there resi-
dent.

Immediatly

Immediately after the same stay there, his Commission
 was drawne, his counsell used, and hee required to ac-
 companie the said Lord Deputie into the field, together
 with his owne Companie of horse and foote. The place
 appointed for the Rendezuous of the Armie was by
 Dundalk a towne bordering on Ulster, from whence the
 said Lord Deputie, Sir Iohn Norice, and others of the
 Councell with the Armie, marched altogether unto
 Armah, where they found a ruined Church or Abbey.
 But afterwards by the advice of the Lord Deputie and
 his Councell, that place was thought fit for a Garrison,
 in regard that it bordered upon the entrance of Hugh O-
 nele the Erle of Tyrone that Archrebels countrey, and
 was situate within two or three miles of the Blackwater
 in the countrey of Tyrone, where her Maiestie had here-
 tofore a Fort. So this place was forthwith made defen-
 cible, and there were left in Garrison three or foure of
 the Companies which came out of Britaine.

Julie.

Sir William
 Russel Lord
 Deputie.

Now after the fortifying and victualling of that Gar-
 rison, and other necessaries fit for the holding of it, the
 Deputie, with Sir Iohn Norice and the rest of the Ar-
 mie, marched to Monohan, another warde bordering
 upon the said Archrebels countrey, and held as then by
 Sir Iohn Dowdal an English Knight and his company.
 So after order taken for the victualling of that place, and
 other necessaries, the Armie marched backe towards
 the Newry in the Province of Ulster, where Sir Henrie
 Bagnal Knight (the Marshall) commaunded five Com-
 panies which lay there continually in garrison. But the
 Archrebell Tyrone hearing of the Lord Deputies re-
 turne backe, did purpose (as it was thought) to haue pos-
 sessed himselfe of the pace before him, that lieth betwene
 the Newry and Dundalk aforesaid, thereby to offend him
 in his passage. Word being brought to the Lord Depu-
 tie hereof, and he knowing that the said Archrebell pur-
 posed to passe within foure or five miles of the place
 where the Lord Deputie encamped: the next night
 thereupon

The Lord De-
 putie com-
 ming forwards,
 Tyrone retur-
 ned backe.

thereupon there were Scoutes sent out, & word brought by them that they had descried the said Archrebels army. Whereupon order was given, that there should be certaine horse and foote made readie, to attend the Lord Deputie and Sir Iohn Norice, who went forwards with those men, untill they came within sight of the Archrebels whole armie, being then reputed foure thousand strong of horse and foote. But whether the Lord Deputie were ill guided, or whether the enemy in feare to saue himselfe made more haste then the English could follow, I know not, but for that time they escaped. But it seemed that feare serued to some good purpose: for afterwards in our passage through the place we were not at all intercepted, although the Enemy might haue done it with great aduantage.

1595.
August.

Now, after leaving some companies at the Newry and Calingford, the English returned to Dundalke, where (after the establishing of that Garrison, and others in the English pale) the Lord Deputie, with Sir Iohn Norice and the rest of the Councell, went to Dublin. Shortly after their being there, it was concluded vpon, that Sir Iohn Norice then Generall should draw an armie into the field. The place for the companies to loyne was appointed, and other preparations for the armie, as carriages, Bioners, victuals, &c. sparingly provided. Not fully so well provided, as when the Lord Deputie went himselfe, and therefore not so much expected to be performed by him, as by the Deputie) although the numbers of men were left vnto himselfe for to name: it was given out that the Generall should goe to victuall Armah, whatsoener was besides pretended: and indeede that charge was faithfully performed by him, and as much for the Queenes honour, as any thing that hath been done since the Archrebell Tyrone first entred into his rebellion.

September.

For after that by a tedious trauell with the whole army to and fro about foure or five times from the New-

ry to Armah (which the Generall was faine to doe in regard he was but sparingly furnished of Carriages, besides his armie which were but thirtene hundred strong thereby much weakened) at this time did the said Tyrone take all the aduantage he could. And at the Generals last returne from Armah, the Enemie sent three hundred of his best shot to lodge in a place, where our English armie should passe thorough, to meete the Generall and intercept him in his passage. But it fell out that our men in their march had possessed themselves of that place befoze the Enemie: which the Generall perceiving, and withall knowing himselfe followed in the arriere of our armie both with horse and foote of the enemies, made a halt in the place where he perceived them to follow, and so staid untill two hundred of the archrebels horse came vp to charge him. But they (finding him as readie to toyne as they) retired backe to the archrebell, who was readie with other horse to haue seconded them, if they had attempted any thing to any purpose.

Hereupon Tyrone sent down of his foote 200. Scots and 300. shot to haue galled the Generals troupe of horse: but he (although vnarmed) made good that place where he first made a stand (which was with the losse of some of his best horse) untill he had sent for three or foure wings of shot from the Colours; himselfe in this stand (which was in effect against Tyrones whole army) was shot in the arme, and in the bellie, his horse vnder him shot in three or foure places. His brother Sir Thomas Norice shot thorow the thigh: Sir Richard Wingfield Commander of the Generals horse had his arme broken with a shot (no other man hurt of any name) only of horse and foote about eightene slaine, besides some twentie or thirtie hurt. This stand so honourably made by him was to good purpose, otherwise it could not be but that our whole armie had been ouerthrowne: but how Tyrone (vpon the slaughter of two hundred of his Scots, besides some of his best shot) was followed, he

liueth to make report of it, if he list: but I am sure (so hotly) that in foure daies he could not heare of t wentie of his men together in a companie, they had so dispersed themselves in the pursuite.

October.

November.

After this seruice done by the Generall, within short time he came to Dublin: where after a moneth or sixe weekes stay there he went downe to his gouernment of Munster. Tyrone oftentimes after this conflict, did send a fained shew of submission vnto the Lord Deputie, (namely whiles that the Generall was in Munster) and thereupon he was hearkened vnto, and Commissioners were sent from the Lord Deputie to talke with him vpon some Articles: besides, Sir Henry Warren Knight was employed in that seruice, and had free access to Tyrone. The cause why Sir Iohn Norice the Generall retired himselfe from those publike affaires, after his good seruice done, is knowne to many, and euery private man could speake of the crossings betwæne the Deputie and him, whosoever was faultie: But the state (whiles they gouerned) stood in better termes, then it hath done since, howsoever it hath bin thought that the treating of peace did preiudice any good proceedings.

Munster in
good quiet.

At this time Munster was quiet and most part of Leinster (except Feaugh Mack-Hughes countrie) kept in good termes: In Conacht, the miserie that they had indured before, taught them to desire quietnes, onelie they would speake reprochfullie and bitterlie against Sir Richard Bingham their Gouernour. The townes vpon the borders of the North, and those of the English pale were defended by garison, so that there was no great harme done to the English pale, but by the incursions of some of the Orrelyes, who were continuallie praped and sealed vpon by our garisons: all Ulster both at that time, and now continueth still rebellious, and this was the state of the countrie at that time, when Sir Iohn Norice withdrew himselfe into Munster.

After his being at Munster, the said Generall Norice
came

came to Dublin, where staying some two months, there came order out of England, that he and Sir Jeffrey Fenton should be ioyned in Commission to treat with Tyrone upon some Articles of peace. There was (as I haue formerlie said) Commissioners appointed by the deputie to treat concerning the same businesse: but after the order came out of England that Commission ceased, and the said Sir Iohn Norice, and Sir Jeffrey Fenton were authorized in their places. Those that were appointed as messengers betweene the Commissioners & Tyrone were Sir Warram Sellenger, and Captaine William Warren, both of them sufficient men, and of Tyrones old acquaintance, and those who faithfullie proceeded according to their instructions. These men brought to that passe by the direction of the Commissioners, that he was to haue his pardon: and no question had he meant to be loyall, those sleight doubts that he made of his safetie would neuer haue made him vnmindfull of so high and merciful a grace and fauour, after his most vile and trecherous offence.

1596.
Aprill.

Messengers
appointed be-
tweene the
Commission-
ers and Ty-
rone.

It may be doubted because there was some priuate crossings betweene men of high place, that their crossings would haue hindered his hope of deseruing well hereafter: It was reported that he should say so much, surelie (which if he did) it was but to excuse his intended trecherie, as he hath often done since. Now during the Commissioners stay on the borders, Tyrone sent his owne submission in by the aforesaid two Agents: and besides sent into Dundalk (for to make the better show of his fained submission) some of the chiefest men of Vlster, As namely, Mack Gwyer, Mack Mahun, the Orrelyes and others to deliuer their submissions to the Commissioners: so after the receiuing of them in, the Commissioners repaired to Dublin to the State, and so shortly afterward from thence, they went towards Conacht, according to their Commission. Where they were to meet with Odonele, and others of his countrie, there to receiue them into submission, as they had those of Vlster.

May.

Sir Iohn Norice being chiefe Commissioner with Sir Ieffrey Fenton, held notwithstanding his place as General of the Armie, and did carrie the same into Conacht, most part of which Armie, continued in the Province all the time of his being there: At his comming thither hee found all the countrie in rebellion, and in great miserie, yet most part of the best men in the countrie were readie to receiue her Maiesties gracious pardon, most of them did come in verie submissiuelie, and made offer to doe her Maiestie good seruice.

Sir Richard Bingham was growne somewhat grievous amongst those of Conacht, and they would bitterlie complaine against him, alleaging that he was the cause of their revolt: but that is their custome, and he must be a man of verie rare gouernment, that shall euerie way satisfie, or giue content to their rebellious affections. Upon the countries complaint, Sir Richard Bingham was sequestred from the gouernment of that Province, & they were hearkened vnto in whatsoeuer they could alleadge against him: so gracious and iust is her Maiestie in euerie way, righting a nation, which notwithstanding proue most disloyall and rebellious.

1596.

Nouember.

Now during Sir Richard Bingham's sequestration, Sir Iohn Norice had absolutelie the commaund of his said Province, and did (during his time) verie good seruice: namelie, in bringing into her Maiesties obedience manie of the best gentlemen of the countrie, and continuallie praying, spoiling, and killing of the rest, who (being desperatelie obstinate) held themselves still in rebellion. This his good seruice so performed against those persons, was sometimes by the garisons, and sometimes by the Armie, as they marched through the countrie: insomuch, that at the Generals departure forth of the countrie, hee left it in good termes.

So about December, hee was called from thence to Dublin, where (after some stay there) the State hauing notice, that the garison of Armah was like to be distressed
(if

(if they were not presentlie releued) the Generall was appointed to draw an Armie into the field, for the victualling of that place: but it should appeare he was authoris'd to treat with Tyrone, about the victualling of it. For the Armie being drawne together by Dundalk, and readie to march, there was such order taken, that he the said Tyrone should suffer it to be victualled by two or three Companies from the Newry: which was perfozmed, and so the Armie disposed into the garisons againe.

Ianuarie.

It should seeme, that besides the victualling of that place, it was appointed that the said Tyrone should speake personallie with the Commissioners: for that after it was agreed, that he should suffer it to be victualled, he appointed a day to speake with the Commissioners, Sir George Bowler being then ioyned with the others in Commission. That their conference was when they met, I know not altogether: but the manner of their meeting was this.

Tyrone hauing his Armie neere vnto the place appointed for the Parley, caused foure or five hundred of his shot, together with his best horse, to lie within a mile of the same his Armie, who were then encamped on the side of a hill nere Dundalk: there was sixe gentlemen of the Generals troupe of horse appointed to stand on the one side of the forde of a little riuer there, where the parlie was, and sixe others of Tyrones to stand on the further side with him in sight of the Commissioners: he seeing the Commissioners come downe from our Armie, began to come forward himselfe, not suffering any other to come with him, so saluting Sir Iohn Norice, told him he was glad to see him, being of his old acquaintance. Sir Iohn Norice likewise told him, that he would be glad to see him become a faithfull subiect: withal remembzring him of the great fauours that her Maiestie had shewed him heretofore, and that (yet) her Highnes was mercifullie enclined to haue him receiued into grace, if there were anie hope he would forsake his trecherous course, and become a faithfull obedient subiect.

The

Tyrones answered.

He answered with great protestations, that he was sozie for his offence, and that there was no Prince in the world, whom he did or would moze honour and reuerence, then her Maiestie; neuer naming her Highnes, but with his hat off: all which shewes of obedience in him, made many beleue that he meant to become otherwise, then since he hath proued himselfe. But those that haue liued long in that countrey amongst them, know by experience, that they are a people full of malecontentment, inconstancie, rebellion and treason: desiring no other gouernment, but their owne rude barbarous and disordered kinde of life and manners, most horrible and odious to all that feare God, obey their Prince, and loue their Countrey.

Sir Iohn Norices doubt of Tyrone.

It was euer doubted by Sir Iohn Norice, and to be beleened of euery one that knew the Rebelle Tyrone, that he neuer meant to be faithfull in his word: wherefoze his trecherous delaies could not be imputed to any remisse course held by Sir Iohn Norice towards Tyrone. But there is no question, had Sir Iohn Norice liued, he would haue made it appeared vnto the world (as he hath done heretofore) that the zeale he did beare to doe her Maiestie and his Countrey seruice, was such, as that priuate malice in crossing him shuld neuer haue had power, either to make him faile in the least point of his allegiance, or to burie any of his honourable intended enterprises.

1597.
Aprill.

I haue heard him say my self, and so haue others which now liue in Ireland, that if he could but hope, that the Rebel Tyrone would vnfainedly accept of her Maiesties grace and mercie towards him, and that he the said Sir Iohn Norice might haue been the instrument to haue perswaded him to become a faithfull subiect, he would not haue cared what labour or paines he endured to be assured thereof.

It was thought that the prosecuting of Feugh Mac Hugh was contrary to the Articles agreed vpon betwæne

twene the Commissioners and the Rebelle Tyrone; and it should appeare that he disliked thereof. For after his pardon was sent him by Sir Edward Moore, and he in all things (to the shew of the world) ready to have accepted thereof: on the sudden his pardon was brought backe, and he returned exceedingly discontented. After the time of this last treatie with Tyrone, which was in the latter end of January aforesaid, he remained vpon the borders of the North, still expecting direction how to proceed in those Northerne affaires, which continued from the moneth of January aforesaid 1596. vntill the moneth of May in the yere 1597. following, for the space of foure moneths. At which time he the said Generall Norice receiued aduertisement out of England, that the Lord Borowes should come ouer Deputie into Ireland: So vntill his comming the Generall kept himselfe vpon the borders of the North.

It was thought at the Lord Borowes comming ouer, the old grudge would be renewed: but I think that matter was carried into England, before the Lord Borowes departed thence. For that after their meeting (contrarie to the expectation of many) Sir Iohn Norice caried himselfe very discretely and respectiuelly towards him: besides that, he made knowne vnto him the state of the countrey at that present, together with his best counsell and aduice, for the reforming of the desperate estate that then the kingdome was left in. In so much as it was thought, before Sir Iohn Norice his going into his gouernment of Munster, that they were both good friends.

But now vpon the Lord Borowes his receiuing of the Sword, Sir Iohn Norice was absolutely sequestred from all command, except that of the Province, and so sent downe into Munster, with an opinion to get leaue to passe into England: But that fell out contrary to his expectation. So he past ouer thre moneths, with a shew of his health, although inwardly he felt his owne grieve. And thus the cause of his conceived grieve was the ha-

Generall Norice conceiued a grieve.

stening of his death, and so iudged of by most men which knew the same.

The good Generall Norice deceased in Ireland 1597. at his brothers house at May-allo.

The manner of his death was answerable to his honourable life, and knowne to some of his seruants and followers, who now with great griefe must reioice. He died the third day of September 1597. at his Brother Sir Thomas Norices house in the towne of Mayallo in the Province of Munster within the Kingdome of Ireland, at the 50. yeere of his age: hauing spent 26. of them (being the most flourishing time of his life) in her Maiesties seruice against her enemies, in the Netherlands, Spayne, Portugall, France, Britaine and Ireland, as particularly before and here finally is mentioned.

The Honourable Lord Henry Norice Baron of Rycot, father of the said Lord Generall, had five sons more all Martiall men, vz. Master William his eldest sonne seruing in Ireland, and there deceased: Sir Edward his third sonne seruing lastly at Ostend, now liuing: Sir Henry Norice his fourth sonne, and Sir Thomas his fifth sonne, both seruing lastly in Ireland, hurt and died there, but buried in England: and Master Maximilian his sixth and youngest sonne died in France. The honorable Ladie Margerie Mother to all these died at London 1599. The said honourable Lord Henry their father died at Rycot Anno 1601.

Thus being intreated to set downe what I knew that passed vpon Sir Iohn Norices side, at his latter daies in Ireland; I haue (although not iournally) yet of my certaine knowledge truly and duly described all the notable occurrents that passed from his last comming out of Britaine, to the time of his death in Ireland, as before is said. All this seruice in Ireland was set down

by Daniel Gyles, sometime Page, and after lately seruant to the said Generall

Norice at his death, as aforesaid.

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